

# THE CAVALRY JOURNAL

Devoted to the Interests of the Cavalry,  
to the Professional Improvement of Its  
Officers and Men, and to the Advance-  
ment of the Mounted Service Generally

EDITOR

Lieutenant-Colonel W. V. MORRIS, Cavalry

Copyright, 1926, by

The United States Cavalry Association

---

Published quarterly by the United States Cavalry Association. Editor, Lieutenant-Colonel W. V. Morris, Cavalry. Entered as second-class matter at the post-offices at Washington, D. C., and Baltimore, Md., under the Act of March 3, 1879. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized May 29, 1920.

Office of Publication, Baltimore, Md. Editorial Office, Washington, D. C.  
\$2.50 per year; single copy, 65c. Foreign Postage, 25c Additional

# Bargains In Standard Military Works

## An Excellent Opportunity to Add to Your Military Library

A Few odd lots of books published by The Cavalry Association are on hand and must be moved regardless of original cost. When the supply is exhausted these books will be out of print and unobtainable.

To equalize the cost to us we have combined the books into groups made up of several titles. All contain works of lasting value and the volumes are in good condition.

### GROUP I

**TACTICS, Volume I—Infantry**  
Balck

**CRITICAL STUDY OF GERMAN  
TACTICS**  
de Pardieu

**INDIVIDUAL AND COMBINED  
MILITARY SKETCHING**  
Cole and Stuart

**AS TO MILITARY TRAINING**  
Wall

**A HISTORY OF CAVALRY**  
Denison

**NIGHT MOVEMENTS**  
Burnett

**MESS OFFICERS ASSISTANT**  
Holbrook

Regular Retail Price \$12.10

Special price to You \$6.75  
Postpaid

### GROUP II

**TACTICS, Volume I—Infantry**  
**CRITICAL STUDY OF GERMAN  
TACTICS**

**INDIVIDUAL AND COMBINED  
MILITARY SKETCHING**

**AS TO MILITARY TRAINING**

Regular Retail Price \$5.90

Special Price to You \$3.50  
Postpaid

### GROUP III

**A HISTORY OF CAVALRY**

**NIGHT MOVEMENTS**

**MESS OFFICERS ASSISTANT**

Regular Retail Price \$6.20

Special Price to You \$4.25  
Postpaid

The U. S. Cavalry Association  
1624 H Street, N. W.,  
Washington, D. C.

Please send Group .....to the address below. Check for \$.....  
enclosed (or) Request that cost be charged to my account.

.....1926

# CONTENTS FOR APRIL, 1926

VOL. XXXV, No. 143

	PAGE
THE PART OF THE HORSE AND THE MULE IN THE NATIONAL DEFENSE .....	159
Major General James G. Harbord, U. S. A., Retired.	
DISMOUNTED COMBAT .....	165
J. H. S.	
THE BATTLE OF LAWROW, OCTOBER 26-27, 1914.....	166
Colonel Egon Bar. Waldstatten.	
A VISIT TO SAUMUR.....	183
John Ashton.	
THE PRINCIPLE OF THE OBJECTIVE.....	192
Lieutenant W. F. Pride, Cavalry.	
PROMOTION OF RESERVE OFFICERS.....	199
Major Charles A. Ellis, Cav. Res.	
POLO HORSEMANSHIP .....	203
J. Watson Webb.	
MOUNTING A GUARD TROOP.....	205
Major Charles L. Clifford, Cavalry.	
AN HISTORIC JAG .....	210
Lieut. Colonel W. A. Graham, J. A. G.	
HAS THE BUFFALO A SENSE OF HUMOR?.....	216
Major General J. T. Dickman, U. S. A., Retired.	
YE BALLADE OF YE ANCIENTE COSMOLINE.....	217
Major Fred M. Green, Coast Artillery Corps.	
SURPRISE AND DESTRUCTION OF A PLATOON OF GERMAN DRAGOONS BY MOUNTED COMBAT .....	221
Translated by Lieut. John C. Hamilton, Cavalry.	
ARMY POLO, 1925 .....	226
Lieut. Colonel Lewis Brown, Jr.	
TRAVELS IN PENNSYLVANIA AND MARYLAND.....	229
C. S. C.	
EDITORIAL COMMENT .....	230
MAJOR GENERAL MALIN CRAIG—OUR THIRD CHIEF—AMERICAN MILITARY LITERATURE—INSPECTION—AN ANNUAL FEATURE—THE CAVALRY FUND.	
TOPICS OF THE DAY .....	234
SEMI-CENTENNIAL OF THE BATTLE OF THE LITTLE BIG HORN—THE 1926 ENDURANCE RIDE—CHIEF OF CAVALRY'S RIFLE TEAM—THE GOODRICH TROPHY—OLYMPIC GAMES, 1928—ANENT THE ENDURANCE RIDE—"BUG" IDEAS—CHANGES IN ARMY POLO HANDICAPS—AN EXCEPTIONAL RECORD—UNITED SERVICES INCREASES DIVIDENDS.	
THE NATIONAL GUARD .....	240
THE ORGANIZED RESERVES .....	243
NEW BOOKS REVIEWED .....	249
FOREIGN MILITARY JOURNALS .....	251
CAVALRY SCHOOL NOTES .....	260
REGIMENTAL NOTES AND ROSTERS.....	261
MINUTES OF ANNUAL MEETING .....	279

# The United States Cavalry Association

## DESIGN

1. The aim and purpose of the Association shall be to disseminate knowledge of the military art and science, to promote the professional improvement of its members, and to preserve and foster the spirit, the traditions, and the solidarity of the Cavalry of the Army of the United States.

ARTICLE III of the Constitution.

Organized November 9, 1885

## OFFICERS

### *President*

Major General MALIN CRAIG

### *Vice-President*

Colonel HAMILTON S. HAWKINS, 3d Cavalry.

### *Secretary and Treasurer*

Lieutenant Colonel W. V. MORRIS, Cavalry.

## EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

Colonel F. S. FOLTZ, U. S. A. Retired  
Colonel T. A. ROBERTS, Cavalry  
Colonel L. B. BALLANTYNE, 102d Cavalry  
Colonel W. M. CONNELL, (Cavalry) G. S. C.  
Colonel JOHN PHILIP HILL, Cavalry Reserve  
Lt. Col. DANIEL VAN VOORHIS, Cavalry  
Lt. Col. A. B. COXE, Cavalry  
Lt. Col. W. P. DRAPER, Cavalry Reserve  
Major A. R. CHAFFEE, 3d Cavalry

## MEMBERSHIP AND SUBSCRIPTION TO THE CAVALRY JOURNAL

Membership shall be of three classes, which, together with the conditions of eligibility therefor, are as follows:

- (1) Active, for which all general officers of the Army of the United States and all commissioned officers of the Cavalry of the Army of the United States shall be eligible.
- (2) Associate, for which all present and former commissioned, warrant, and non-commissioned officers of honorable record of the military or naval services of the United States not included in class I shall be eligible.
- (3) Honorary.

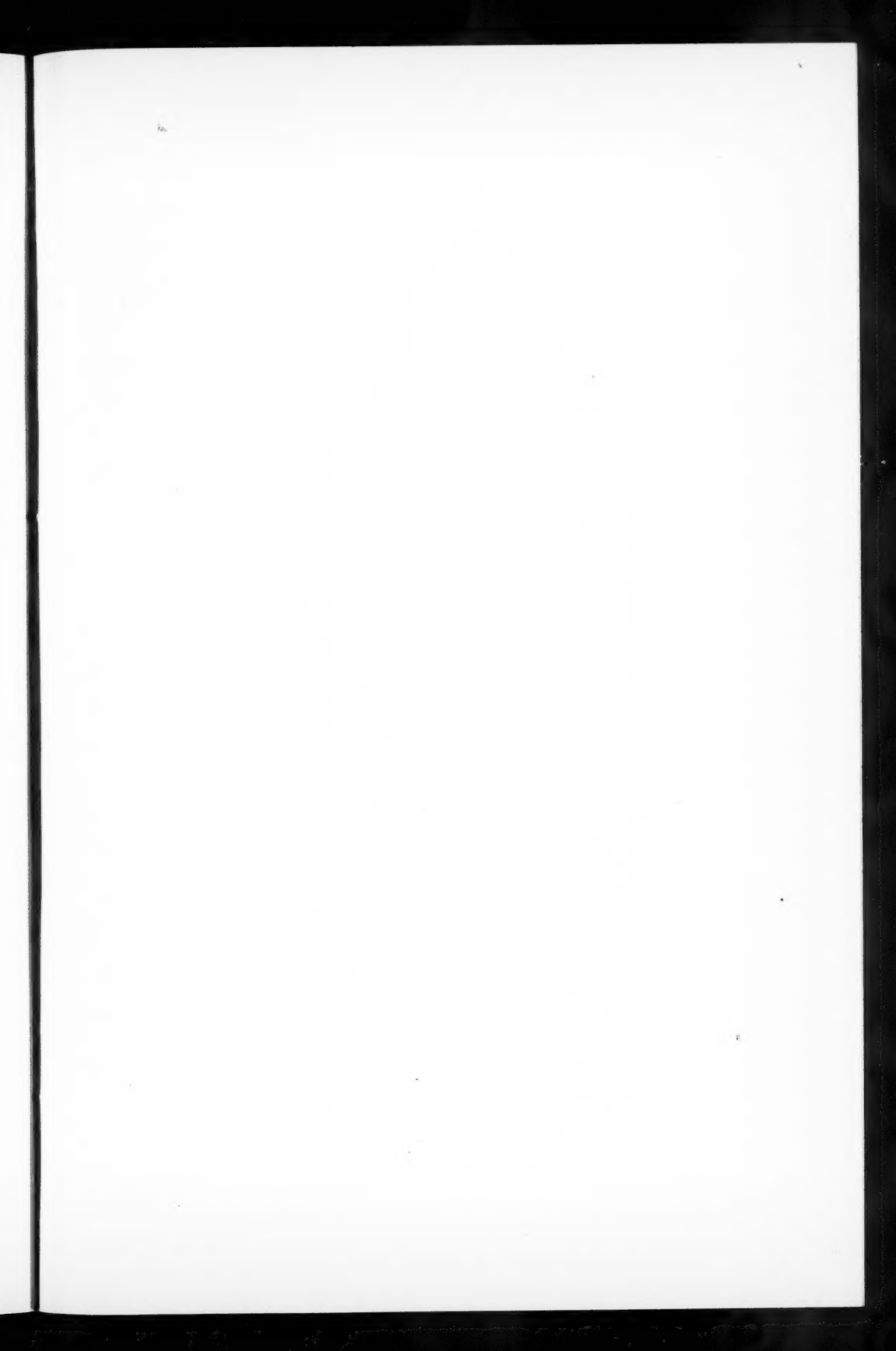
Application for membership, showing present or former military status, should be addressed to the Secretary, U. S. Cavalry Association, 1624 H Street N. W., Washington, D. C., and be accompanied by remittance of dues for one year.

There is no initiation fee. Annual dues, payable in advance, \$2.50, which includes subscription to the Cavalry Journal, 60% thereof being so designated.

Any person or organization not eligible for membership may subscribe for the JOURNAL at the regular subscription rates of \$2.50 per year. Canadian and foreign postage, 25 cents additional.

Members and subscribers are requested to give prompt notice in advance of change of address.







UNDERWOOD & UNDERWOOD, INC.  
WASHINGTON

**MAJOR GENERAL HERBERT B. CROSBY**  
Chief of Cavalry

# THE CAVALRY JOURNAL

---

Vol. XXXV

APRIL, 1926

No. 143

---

## The Part of the Horse and the Mule in the National Defense

BY

Major General JAMES G. HARBORD, U. S. Army, Retired\*

**I**N these days of automobiles, especially when one lives in a great city, it is difficult not to believe that the day of the horse, and of his hybrid relative the mule, is rapidly passing.

But, while we see less of them on the congested city streets, and most of those of us who live in the city make little use of them in our daily lives, they, nevertheless, continue to do the bulk of the work on our farms and ranches. It is vitally necessary to the country that they shall continue to do this: vitally necessary that we shall keep up their breeding, both in quantity and quality, so that when emergency again faces the nation we shall have not only the men but the animals which are necessary to its defense.

We have the man-power for defense; and it can be mobilized and trained with fair speed when the occasion demands. Of this the World War furnished proof.

We are the greatest of the industrial nations. We can produce more rapidly than any other country the great quantities of mechanical devices and munitions that are necessary to war. Our industrial preparedness is being well organized.

But there are many things in war that can not be done by men nor machines; and that only animals can do. It takes several years to raise horses to the age at which they are suitable for hard work and even then the weedy, unsound and weak ones can not stand military usage. If the supply of well-bred fit animals is not habitually kept up in time of peace, one of the most important pillars of the nation's structure of defense will be missing when, unhappily, we are again forced to war.

It is from my experience as a soldier, and particularly from my experience and observation of conditions of war as we lived them in 1917 and 1918, that I wish to emphasize to you this national need.

Many people—even many soldiers whose experience of war has been

---

\*Broadcast January 21, 1926, under auspices of Horse Association of America

more or less narrow and who have seen only the part played by their own arm or service, involving use of tanks, airplanes or motor trucks, have the idea that war can be fought today with mechanical transport only, and without the aid of our four-footed friends. But I will tell you that it can not be done. The contrary, however, is sometimes true. Under some circumstances, quite effective war can be waged without mechanical transport and with the aid of animals alone, as witness the opposition which the Riffian tribesmen are today giving one of the most powerful military nations of the world.

In the supply of an army in the field, ships and trains bring up rations, ammunition and the necessary multitude of supplies of all kinds from the home country to the depots of the theatre of operations. Great convoys of motor trucks move these supplies from the depots, as far forward as the good roads required for their operation permit, to dumps or distributing



**A Muddy Road, But the Shells Must Get to the Battery Positions**

points in the combat zone. There the absolute reliability of mechanical transport ceases; but the soldier in the fighting line must not suffer any interruption in the arrival of his food and ammunition. So it is there, as the last link of the service of supply, in the very area swept by enemy guns, that we find it necessary to have great quantities of animal drawn transportation.

In this area, close behind the lines, the roads may have great shell-craters in them and detours must frequently be made through the soft ground on the sides. Delivery must often be made by by-roads and paths to units deployed in the hills and mountains off the main roads. In winter, as in France and Belgium in 1917-1918, the roads are mires of mud cut to pieces by the traffic of long columns and with no chance of repair; or there are unbridged streams to be crossed; or there is zero weather and the man in the trenches is poorly consoled for the lack of a day's food by the thought that the carburetor on company ration truck goes out of action in the cold. So from the

division forward, hard experience has taught us to stick to animal drawn transportation for supply.

Machine guns in battle are not placed near the broad highways as a rule, but rather are concealed in the rocky ravines, in farm yards and woods. It is only the horse or mule that can guarantee to take the guns quietly and surely into such positions, many of which are difficult even for men to reach without the use of their hands.

Divisional artillery, too, must be able to emplace off the roads. It must be able to get through mud and water with the same degree of certainty as the infantryman whom it supports. It frequently goes in position far forward in the combat zone at night when the noise of tractors would betray its presence. It must be able, when occasion demands, to march economically at the slow rate of the infantry, two and one-half miles per hour. Motors can not meet these specifications and the demand is for horses.

Many people—again many soldiers, judging war from the standpoint of their own more or less restricted participation, have the impression that the day of cavalry in war has passed; that the airplane, the machine gun and barbed wire have banished it from the theatre of operations. Nothing could be farther from the fact.

It is true that the airplane has relieved cavalry from much of the long distance reconnaissance which formerly only cavalry could do. In this way, it assists the cavalry by allowing the latter to be concentrated on its more important missions of close reconnaissance and participation in the battle.

Airplane reconnaissance is not very effective at night or in rainy, foggy weather. Enemy air force has an insistent way of preventing leisurely or continued observation. The airplane must come down to the shelter of its own army when it runs out of gas, so it is not capable of maintaining constant observation. The airplane can not bring in negative information, which is often of as much value as positive information. For example, in scanning a large wooded area for the enemy the aviator can only say, "I did not see the enemy"; cavalry on the other hand may well bring the report, "We have been through the woods and the enemy is not there." Both the cavalry and the air service of an army are needed for reconnaissance and one complements the work of the other.

Cavalry participates in the battle today, as in years gone by, on that part of the field which affords most opportunity for its primary characteristic, its ability to move rapidly when close to the enemy, and across any kind of ground. Rapid movement in war usually finds its place on the flanks of the battle line.

In the days of Grant and Lee, of Sheridan and Jeb Stuart, brigades and divisions of cavalry were employed on the flanks of armies of a few thousand men deployed and fighting on fronts of a few miles. In the World War we saw really an army of cavalry operating on the flank of the Allied battle line in a war of movement that extended from Roumania to the Suez Canal. Every Allied Army Commander on the Western Front wished for Cavalry in those

days between July 18th and November 11th, 1918. On the brown Mesopotamian plains where the wars of mankind first began, Allenby's Cavalry demonstrated that mounted operations on a large scale are still in the war picture. The picture has changed only in scale and war demands more cavalry than ever. Cavalry means horses in great quantities.

At one time we were a nation of horsemen. Those days are gone. We are becoming largely a nation of motor mechanics, and I must say I believe it to be with a lessened health and hardiness, and certainly with an accompanying rotundity and softness of figure. We have exchanged the saddle for the limousine.



**The Pack Mule Getting on With His Job**

We were in the past a great horse-breeding nation. There is still a vast aggregate supply. But many of the horses that make up the total are of qualities and breeds not suitable for military usage. It is a national duty that we continue to improve and conserve our supply.

During the World War our allies bought, in this country, between 1914 and 1918, nearly one and one-third million horses and mules for their war needs. We, ourselves, purchased for military use in 1917 and 1918, 320,000 horses and 160,000 mules, and we had 39,000 animals in the army at the outbreak of war.

Were we again called upon for a great war effort, it has been estimated that we would need 350,000 horses and 300,000 mules on mobilization, and that these would have to be replaced at the rate of 3 per cent., or 19,500 head, per month.

It is only by the most exact and reasoned care on the part of the army remount and veterinary services and of the troops themselves that replacements can be held to any such low figure. At one time in the Boer War the British losses of animals ran as high as 70 per cent. per month, due to shipments being made directly from farm to war zone without due conditioning or training.

Conditioning and training require men who are horsemen. We must keep alive in our country the cult of the horseman in order that, in emergency, the knowledge of the few may be spread to the many who have to handle these vast numbers of animals in the national defense. In the last



**A Team of Gallant American Greys Charging Through Mud With Supplies for the Front Line**

war, there was no difficulty in teaching our bright young men the mechanics of artillery firing, but the war did not last long enough to teach our artillerymen to be horsemasters. That is a slow process where experience counts for much, and it is acquired at tremendous cost. Any artilleryman who served in the war, and particularly those who made the long, winter march from the Meuse to the Rhine, knows the unhappy story of our animals and the wretchedness of their condition at the close of the Meuse-Argonne campaign.

We have many breeds of horses in this country; almost as many as there are makes of automobiles or radio sets. Nearly all have their usefulness in the military service and contribute their bit to the national defensive power. The Clydesdale, the Shire, the Percheron, the Hackney and the Trotter are the breeds which lend their blood to the best of our artillery and transport horses and mules. The Thoroughbred, the Kentucky Saddle Horse, the



Morgan and the Arab furnish the stock for our cavalry and riding horses. I hold no brief for any particular breed.

The merchant or dealer who keeps horses for the short hauls and frequent stops, where they are more efficient than motors, is helping his country.

The farmer who keeps his faithful equine friends to work his fields is helping.

The ranchman and the cowboy on their ponies at the round-up are helping.

The man who rides in the park and teaches his children to ride for their health and pleasure is aiding. There is no better prescription than the old one of "the outside of a horse for the inside of a man."



**Pack Horses Carrying Ammunition Can Go Where Wheeled Transportation Could Not Be Used**

Racing, instead of being merely a rich man's pastime and a mechanism for gambling as some believe, has become the victim of the up-lifter, but is the most powerful factor in keeping in our country, the blood of the Thoroughbred. This blood, above all others, carries with it the qualities of courage, stamina and speed which are so essential to the saddle horse for military purposes. It will be a sad day for our country if it is permitted to disappear.

Horse shows, polo and hunting, and all the uses of the horse in sport contribute to our horse supply and to the number of our people who are skilled in horsemastership.

The Government should and does lend its aid through the Bureau of Animal Industry of the Department of Agriculture, the Remount Bureau of



the War Department and through the activities of the cavalry and artillery of the Regular Army and National Guard in horse affairs of the country.

Each of these is doing something in a material way to aid in the future defense of the country should that again become necessary. I ask of you, whenever you may be in such position as to afford it, your sympathetic understanding, your aid and your encouragement in the work of continuing our national horse supply.

---

### DISMOUNTED COMBAT

It was hot, blistering hot, in the bondocks. The sun seemed to stay about six feet overhead, and concentrate on burning a hole in the back of his O. D. shirt. The hot sand scorched the soles of his feet in his government shoes, as he floundered wearily forward.

"Damn this fighting on foot, anyway!—Hell of a way for a cavalryman to do!—Rather attack mounted any day than go dodging through these little sand dunes on foot."

Bang! Well, the scouts had run into them at last. The platoon commander on the next low ridge was signalling "Double Time", and he jogged up with the others, tripping in the deep sand and stumbling through the greasewood, till, at the command, "Down!" he dropped panting among a bunch of mesquite.

Ow! That sand was hot! and he quickly raised the hands supporting his rifle from the ground, and rested on his elbows.

Somebody was shouting, "Range, Two-Fifty. Target, Line of enemy skirmishers on"—"Bang, Bang,"—the rest was lost in a burst of firing. Mechanically he set his sights. "Hey, you, Karwanki." The corporal was on hands and knees, behind him. "Git busy. No, over there. That bush is in your way. Oh, what a squarehead! Roll over here. See—now pour it into them. Oh, Hell! Jones, look at your sights." The corporal moved on.

His first shot was certainly wasted. He was not even looking through the sights, but over them at the row of indistinct khaki figures on the hillside. Bullets were kicking up little clouds of dust, in front, behind, among them.

He steadied, caught his sights, lined them on one brown figure and fired. He worked his belt with feverish haste and fired again and again. Sweat dripped into his eyes and ran down his face. He licked his lips and tasted salt. The powder gases hung over him in a stifling blue haze. His sights continually blurred.

Someone shouted "Cease Firing, Rise—Forward," and as they crossed the next ridge, he glanced down at the prone khaki figures on the bobbing target and saw that they were riddled.—J. H. S.

# The Battle of Lawrow

October 26-27, 1914

BY

Colonel EGON BAR. WALDSTATTEN

**T**HE action in the battle of Lawrow of the reinforced Austro-Hungarian 4th Cavalry Division commanded by Major General von Berndt is a classical example of the employment of large cavalry forces as "the mobile reserve" of an army. It occurred in the phase of the Great War, which we usually refer to as "the autumnal campaign of 1914" on the San and Weichsel (Vistula) Rivers.

## INTRODUCTION

The preliminary clash in the struggle between the Austro-Hungarian and German armies against the strong Russian forces, took place during the months of August and September at the beginning of the war. East Prussia had been freed of the Russians and Hindenburg's army could prepare for new offensives.

The main forces of the Danubian monarchy were withdrawn to the lower San and Biala Rivers and to the Carpathian passes.

It seemed probable that the Russians would not remain inactive but that they would attempt a new enterprise. For the moment, the plan of action they intended to select was unknown.

The Allies formed at first the following plan of operation: the Austro-Hungarian army had to stop the Russian advance and to repulse them by counter-attacks from both wings. Meanwhile the Ninth Army consisting of the main body of the German Eastern Army (10th Infantry Division and 1st Cavalry Division) disposed on the front Krakau, Kalisz, was assigned the task of defeating the Russian northern flank.

As the expected Russian offensive did not take place, it was decided to undertake a general advance.

The German Ninth Army with parts of the First Austro-Hungarian Army (5th Infantry Division and 2d Cavalry Division) proceeded to the northern bank of the Weichsel, over-running the Russian advance detachments and preventing their crossing the river.

It was proposed to march the Austro-Hungarian main forces southwards of the above named river in the direction of Premysl, with a view to relieving the besieged place and afterwards to advance, possibly over the San River. In the meantime, the Russians made desperate attempts to capture this important fortress which they had blockaded since the middle of September.

Gradually it became evident that the Czar's commander-in-chief, Grand Duke Nicolai Nikolajewitsch, had given up his initial intention to annihilate the Austro-Hungarian army. The concentration of Austro-Hungarian troops on the north-

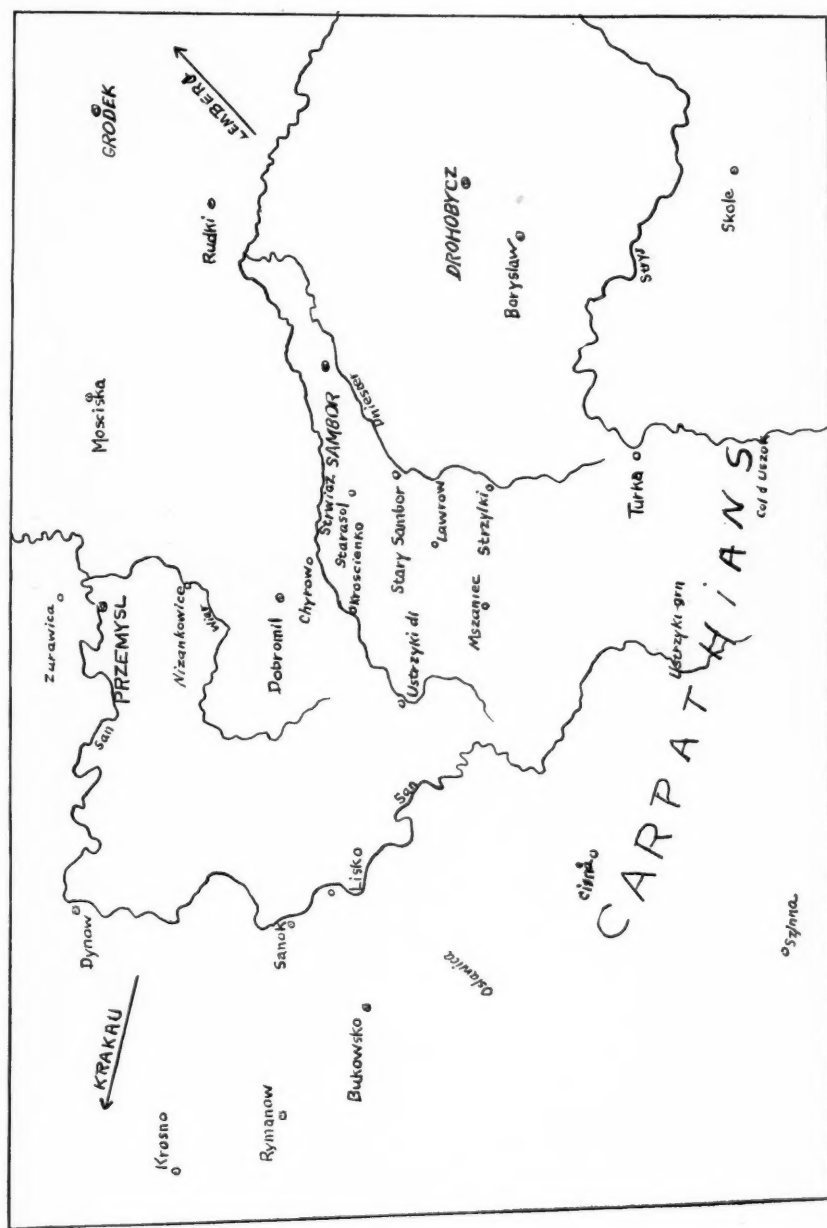


Plate I.

ern bank of the Weichsel seems to have convinced him of the capacity of resistance, incorrectly assumed as having been totally broken.

He organized a mighty offensive mass, about sixty divisions, behind the Weichsel in the region of Warschau-Ivangorod with the intention of advancing to Breslau, crushing all resistance. The two Russian armies which remained on the San River, had the mission of attacking the Austrians in the south of Krakau, while a third army was to secure the Carpathian front.

At the beginning of October they had finished their preparations. In consequence of their strategical plan, there began the development of a series of consecutive *heavy fights*, culminating, north of the Weichsel, in the battles of Warschau and Ivangorod, and in the region of Premysl, in the battle of Chyrow.

The efforts of the Russians to turn the northern flank of the German Ninth Army, and their threat on the right flank of the Austro-Hungarian First Army (which had been entirely displaced towards the Weichsel region of Poland), obliged General v. Hindenburg to order a retreat. Towards the end of October the Ninth Army had been withdrawn to the Silesian frontier without being molested.

The First Army retreating behind the Nida River was obliged to experience some severe rencounters on the Opatowka in order to cover the northern flank of the Austro-Hungarian forces fighting in Galicia. The before mentioned forces, the Fourth, Third and Second Armies, began their advance on the 4th of October and forced the Russians behind the San River. On the 9th of October also the fortress Premysl was relieved by the Third Army (General of Infantry von Boroewic), but it failed to break the eastern blockading line on account of shortage of ammunition for the artillery and the necessity of coming to the aid of our Second Army.

Therefore a complete success could not be obtained for reasons which will now appear.

The Second Austro-Hungarian Army had advanced, in the meantime, on Sanok and Lisko and captured the Pass of Uszok. (See Plate I.) The divisions of General of Cavalry Boehm-Ermolli advanced continually fighting. They had passed Chyrow and Turka and were just moving towards Sambor when a sharp push by General Brussilow against the centre (IV Corps) and the left flank (XII Corps) required a reinforcement with two Corps (III, later on the XI). The danger of a perilous rupture in the direction of Chyrow diminished owing to the capture of the Magiera Hill (tactically very important on account of its favorable location for flanking effect) by parts of the Third Austro-Hungarian Army. East of the Second Army, the corps of Lieutenant-Fieldmarshal Peter Hofmann proceeded victoriously across the Stryj towards Drohobycz, but it was soon obliged to give way to superior Russian forces.

Meanwhile General Brussilow gathered still more forces from the "Dniester group."

About the 20th of October the exhaustion of both sides caused a short rest during the battle of Chyrow. Upon the renewal of the combat, the right flank of the Austro-Hungarian Army was encircled and forced back to Turka.



On the 22d of October General Brussilow again attempted to break through the Austrian front in the sectors of the XII and IV Corps and had some success, effecting a serious gap of about 20 kilometers near Lawrow between these two named corps. (See Plate II.) This breach was plugged by a quick reinforcement by the 4th Cavalry Division from the Third Army (General of Infantry Boroevic) and so General of Cavalry Boehm-Ermolli was enabled to begin a general offensive on the 28th of October in the direction of Sanbor. At the beginning of November evident successes were obtained but the retirement of the Ninth German and First Austro-Hungarian Armies near Warschau and Ivangorod not only operated to stop the action, but also necessitated a retreat to west Galicia and the summit of the Carpathians.

So, after considerable initial successes, the autumnal action which was undertaken with insufficient force, ended in disappointment. Nevertheless, the great Russian "steam roller" had moderated its pace.

Unfortunately Premysl had been relieved only for one month and the conditions did not permit a new supply of provisions for the fortress.

The Allies retained their liberty of action, and a few weeks later began the campaign of Krakau and Lodz which resulted in heavy losses to the Russians, notwithstanding their great numerical superiority.

#### **ACTION OF 4th CAVALRY DIVISION**

The Austro-Hungarian 4th Cavalry Division had been posted since the 18th in Zurawica, northwards of Premysl, as reserve for the Third Army (General of Infantry Boroevic) which was fighting on the San, west and southwest of Premysl.

#### **24th OF OCTOBER**

The 4th Cavalry Division received in the forenoon the order to get ready for action and soon afterwards to start for the Strwiaz valley (in the region of Kroscienko) and to enter under the command of the Second Army.

At noon the division started, passing Premysl, Nizankowice, Dobromil, Chyrow, and reaching Kroscienko at 10 P. M., after a hard march of about 52 kilometers through pouring rain, softened and muddy roads, crossing the long and confused train of the XII corps which interfered with the movement considerably.

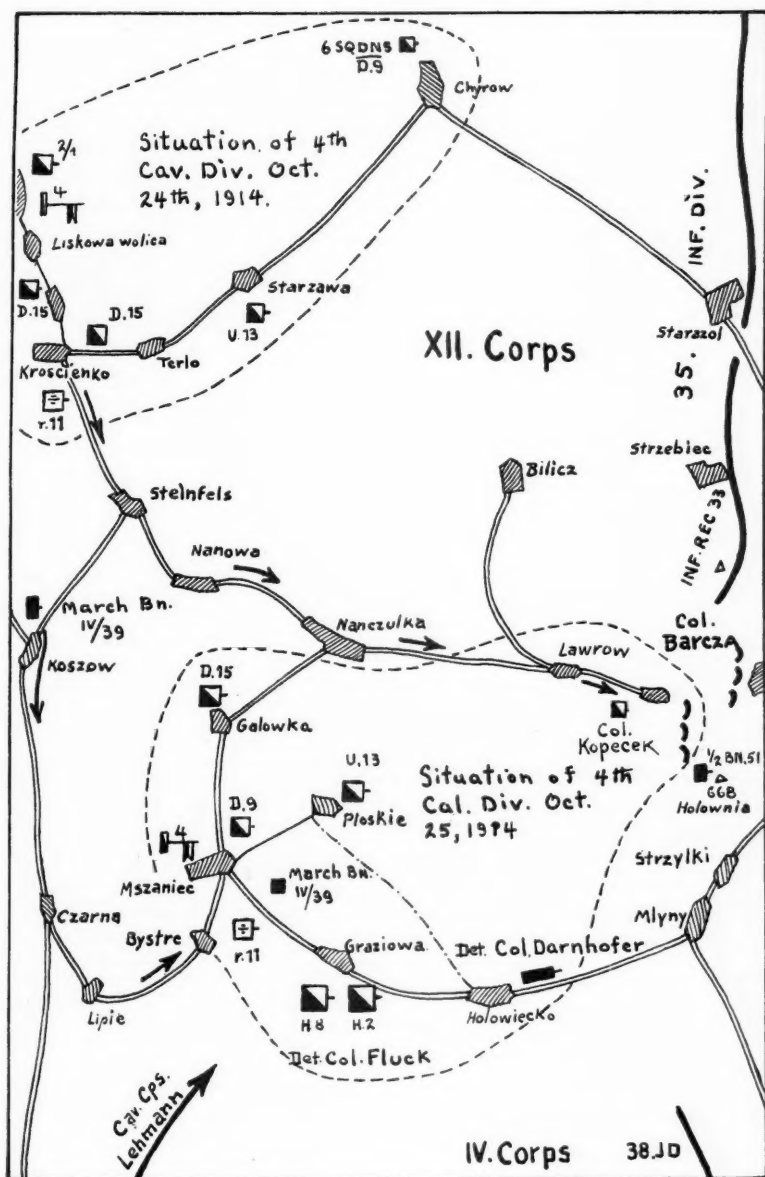
The command of the Division passed the night at Liskowa Wolica. (See Plate III.) At Kroscienko, Major Kerchnawe of the general staff, brought orders from the Second Army.

The general situation of the Second Army command was, as the staff officer explained (see Plate II and Plate I), the following:

The XII Corps on the left wing of the Second Army, facing northeast and east, held the hills west of Starysol and Stary-Sambor, with its right flank (35th Infantry Division) upon the hills 709 and Jankow (southwest of Stary-Sambor).

The adjoining IV Corps of the Second Army in the south was in position on the heights of Stary and Rozlucz and hill 933 west of Turka.

On the evening of this day a gap of more than 20 kilometers separated the





two corps. A scanty communication was maintained by a small detachment (half a battalion of the 51st Infantry Regiment on the Holownia height, hill 668, and one battalion of the 33d Infantry Regiment under Colonel Barcza westwards of Spas and Terszow).

On the 24th the IV Corps had pushed forward the last reserves (7 weak companies and one battalion of the 40th Reserve Brigade) under command of Colonel Darnhofer, in the Mszaniec valley towards Mlyn. Also the Cavalry Corps (Lieutenant-Fieldmarshal Lehmann, 13th Cavalry Brigade and 5th Hungarian-Honved Cavalry Division) had been moved towards Babina, but could not reach there before the 26th.

The XII Corps directed on the 25th the joint Cavalry Division (2 Squadrons, 8th Hussars and 4 Squadrons, 4th Hussars under Colonel Fluck) towards Mszaniec.

Under these circumstances it was evident that the Second Army was seriously menaced and that a break through the line towards Sanok, by the enemy, was probable. The 4th Cavalry Division was assigned the mission of preventing this.

#### 25th OF OCTOBER

In the verbal orders given by the division commander in the morning at the road junction Obersorf-Kroszienko, he laid special stress upon the necessity for very quick action, directing at least a part of the 4th Cavalry Division without delay in support of the right flank of the XII Corps, to prevent the Russians penetrating in the Lenina valley.

Therefore Major-General von Berndt sent the Colonel-Brigadier Kopecek with the 1st Ulan Regiment (Colonel Weiss) and a battery of horse-artillery immediately via Steinfeld, Nanowa, Nanczulka, Lawrow, towards Lenina, with instructions to repel Russian forces coming from Spas and Tarszow. (See Plate III.) This regiment reached its objective on the afternoon of the 25th. The events which took place there will be described later.

The greater part of the Cavalry Division was led by the division commander by way of Ustrzyki, Hoszow, Czarna to Mszaniec, with the intention of acting in accordance with the circumstances.

Passing Ustrzyki the order arrives from the Second Army command that the march-battalion (Lieutenant Colonel von Wolf) and the detachment (Colonel von Fluck) should be put under the command of the 4th Cavalry Division.

The same order had been given to the 4th march-battalion of the 39th Infantry Regiment which had to advance towards Mszaniec in order to join the 4th Cavalry Division.

The last part of the march from Czarna was very difficult for the 4th Cavalry Division on account of the bad mountain roads.

Major General von Berndt arrived at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. The detachment of von Fluck was already there and also a communication from the Second Army Command, containing the order that the detachment of Colonel Darnhofer, which had been obliged to retreat by Mlyn on account



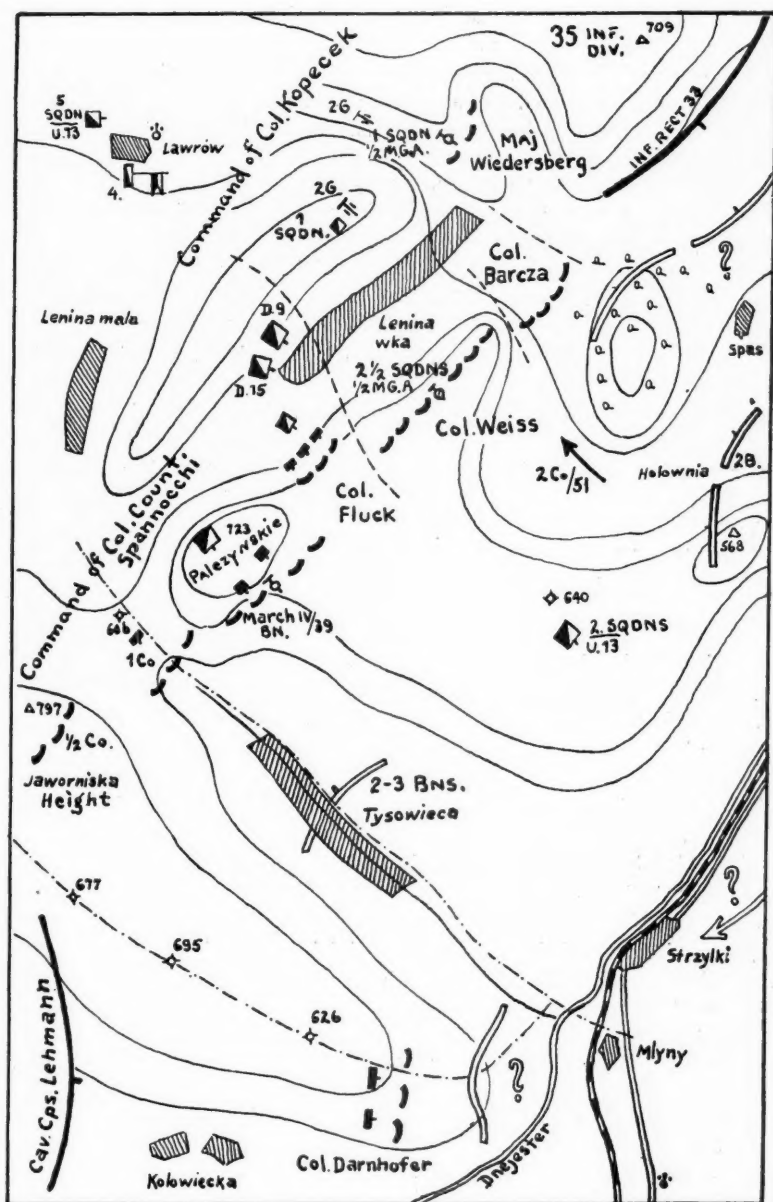


Plate IV.

of strong Russian forces, had arrived in Holowicko, and was also to be put under the command of the division.

At the same time came from the south wing of the XII Corps the message that the Russians appeared to be beginning an attack on the heights of Jan-kow and southwards to Terszow. Assistance, at least with artillery, was urgently required.

This desire of the XII Corps had been already partly fulfilled on the 25th in directing as reinforcement the detachment of Kopecek (as above mentioned):

The main body of the 4th Cavalry Division was extremely exhausted. It was also too late to continue the advance.

At 5 o'clock P. M., the Second Army ordered the advance of the 4th Cavalry Division towards Lawrow, because the south-flank of the XII Corps was hard pressed.

Colonel Darnhofer was informed of the situation and advised to remain during the night with his detachment (reinforced by a squadron of the 2d Hussars) at Holowiecko, but in any case not to retreat farther than Babina.

It was recognized later that the Russians had retired from Mlyn southwards.

The dispositions of the 4th Cavalry Division and its different detachments during the night 25-26th of October may be seen in Plate III.

#### 26th OF OCTOBER

In view of the situation the division commander decided to take with his troops the shortest way towards Lawrow, crossing the crest of the Orowny hills. Whether the artillery and the trains would be able to follow on the same way had to be considered.

The orders for Colonel von Fluck had been changed in accordance with the latest news: he had to join the 4th Cavalry Division with his detachment of Hussars.

Colonel-Brigadier Kopecek received the order to oppose the surrounding of the south-flank of the XII Corps on the 26th and to repel the Russians' advance in the Lenina valley until our own attack should be successful.

The main body of the 4th Cavalry Division started at half-past seven in the morning from Ploskie with the 13th Ulan Regiment (Colonel Count Spannochi) as advance guard.

Leading the horses, the Orowny crest, north of Ploskie, was reached at half-past eight in the morning. This road was impracticable for vehicles, therefore the two horse-batteries and the kitchen cars were sent back by way of Ustrzyki to Kroszienko, marching through Nanova and arriving at Lawrow the next day.

Major General von Berndt decided to relieve the pressure on the south flank of the XII Corps by a counter-attack and issued at 8:30 A. M. the following verbal order (See Plate IV):

"The 4th Cavalry Division will attack the height of Spas."

"Colonel Count Spannochi with his regiment and 4th march-battalion (of the 39th Regiment) as right column goes over to the Palszynski height, direction Spas, securing the right flank."

"The troops of the main column will be deployed from the village of Lenina to the right as follows:"

"Colonel von Fluck's 8th and 2d Hussar Regiments, between the Palczynski height and the heights eastwards of the church of Lenina: direction the wooded summit of the Spas."

"The 9th and 15th Dragoon Regiments, southwards of the mentioned wood in touch with Colonel von Fluck's troops."

The courier sent to Colonel Kopecek reported that his troops were deployed on both sides of the valley waiting for the attack of the 4th Cavalry Division.

At 11 o'clock in the morning when the combat troops had been formed and were advancing towards Spas, a staff officer of the XII Corps reached the division with the information that the situation had improved. Therefore the corps commander's opinion was that the insured possession of the region of Lawrow-Lenina would offer sufficient protection against a surrounding of the Kobyla and Jankow heights.

In consequence of this message and because the situations in Mlyn, Stryzylki and on the Holownia heights were not known (since 10 A. M. the sound of a combat was audible) the division commander von Berndt decided to suspend the advance and issued orders to occupy and to hold the line Jaworniska-Palczynski height-Lenina. (See plate IV.)

In case of necessity it remained always possible to renew the attack from this position.

This order was quite in accordance with the events which meanwhile had taken place. In fact the Russians had pressed back our half battalion (51st Infantry Regiment) and were just entering with several battalions the village of Tysowica. If we had advanced towards Spas, the 4th Cavalry Division would probably have been taken in the flank and in the rear.

For the occupation of the mentioned new position, the following orders had been given: (See Plate IV.)

"The attack on Spas will not be continued today."

"The troops deploy for defence:"

"Colonel Count Spannochi (13th Ulan Regiment and 4th March Battalion of the 39th Regiment) has to resist in the sector Palczynski height-cote 600, securing at the same time the Jaworninska height."

"Joining on the left the dragoon 9th and 15th Regiments and Colonel v. Fluck's detachment on the heights westward of Lenina (for each regiment a special sector.)"

"Colonel Kopecek will hold his present position as advanced left flank."

"The command post of the Cavalry Division is in the convent of Lawrow."

In this position the troops of the 4th Cavalry Division passed the night of the 26th to the 27th of October.

At half-past ten in the evening, from the Command of the 35th Infantry Division came information that a newly formed strong detachment had been organized with forces drawn out from the combat line northwards, put under the command of Lieutenant-Fieldmarshal Krautwald and directed on the endangered space. But the arrival of this command (9 battalions and 3 batteries) at Bilicz (north of Lawrow) could not be expected before the 27th of October.

In case the Russians should attack during the day, the 4th Cavalry Division was obliged to hold alone the front against a powerful assault of a superior adversary. And it so happened as the course of events proved.

Lehmann's Cavalry Corps communicated from Babina the following intentions for the 27th: The 13th Cavalry Brigade (Major-General Baron Leonhardi) should proceed on the heights northwards of Holowiecko to support Darnhofer's command half way between Mlynny and Holowiecko.

Major General Baron Apor with the 5th Honved Cavalry Division should advance through Wiciow towards Strzylki. (Plate IV.)

On account of this the commander of the 4th Cavalry Division ordered Colonel Count Spannuchi to join Lehmann's Cavalry Corps in the attack, but up to that moment to hold the position and to repulse the probable attack of the Russians. (The assault of Lehmann's Cavalry Corps did not take place.)

#### 27th OF OCTOBER, 1914

During the night the half battalion of the 51st Regiment on the Holownia was surprised and dispersed.

As already related, we had received news from our reconnoitering party that large Russian forces had taken the Holownia height and had advanced westwards, passing Mlynny and Strzylki, reaching Tysowica on the evening of the 26th of October.

In consequence of this it was evident that they would attempt to capture the height of Palczynski, the dominating feature of the whole position.

Therefore, still in the course of the night, the command of Colonel Fluck had been withdrawn from the front and sent with 2 guns and a machine-gun party of the 15th Dragoon Regiment as reinforcement for Colonel Spannuchi.

This measure proved to be advantageous.

The assembly of the two commands under Colonel Count Spannuchi took place early in the morning, on the ridge westwards of cote 600 (southwestwards of the Palczynski height.)

Colonel Count Spannuchi's command consisted of:

- 2¼ squadrons of the 13th Ulan Regiment (2 squadrons were occupied elsewhere)
- 2 squadrons of the 8th Hussar Regiment
- 3 squadrons of the 2d Hussar Regiment (1 squadron in Darnhofer's command)

March Battalion IV/39th

2 guns of the 11th Horse Artillery Division

1 machine gun party of the 15th Dragoon Regiment

A total of 7¼ squadrons of cavalry, 1 battalion of infantry, 1 machine gun party and 2 field guns.

As the disposition of the night shows, half a company of the 4th march battalion of the 39th Regiment was placed on the Jaworniska height, and one company on the ridge-height, cote 600. No contact had yet been established with the 5th Honved Cavalry Division.

Colonel Count Spannochi issued orders on the morning of the 27th of October as follows: (See Plate IV.)

"The 4th march battalion of the 39th Regiment is occupying the Palczynski height. The company on the cote 600 joins the battalion as soon as the advancing cavalry passes the ridge."

"The 4th battalion of the 39th Regiment remains in touch with the squadron of the 13th Ulan Regiment on the height cote 640 (2 kilometers westwards of the Holownia Height.)

"The half-company on the Jaworniska height remains there until the action of the 5th Honved Cavalry Division should prove successful."

"Cavalry and machine gun party of the 15th Dragoons occupy the sector between the slopes of the Palczynski and Jaworniska heights."

"Artillery remains at first, behind the ridge height, cote 600, and will open fire in accordance with the circumstances."

"The mission is to prevent the enemy's advancing westward and afterwards to assist in the assault of Lehmann's Cavalry Corps."

"I shall be with the valley command."

The cavalry was disposed as follows: (See Plate V.)

On the right flank, one squadron of the 8th Hussars on the slope of the Jaworniska height, behind them another squadron of the same Regiment. Joining on the left, two squadrons of the 2d Hussars and one squadron of them in reserve; the left wing was formed by a squadron of the 13th Ulan with another squadron of them as reserve.

During the development Colonel Spannochi received the report that Russians are advancing against Tysowica.

The machine guns were moved forward about 1000 yards and hidden in the bushes of the southern slopes of the Palczynski height.

The staff and the commander of the machine gun party, Baron Biegelben, now viewed a surprising scene. A Russian staff arrived, and dismounted. Tables and chairs were brought out of the adjacent cottages and without taking any precautions they began to dine! At 10 o'clock the Russian Infantry arrived, put their rifles in pyramids and brought their kitchen cars on the line. The distance was about 600 meters. The machine guns at once

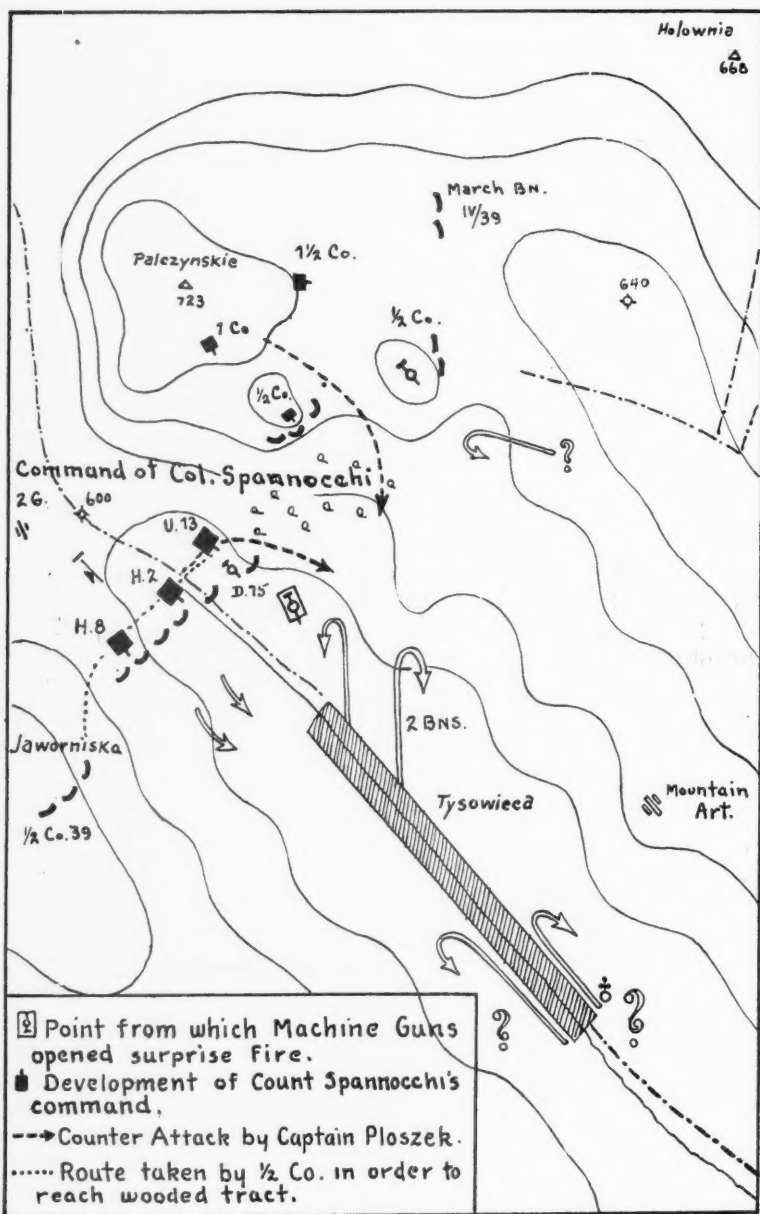


Plate V.

opened fire. The effect corresponded with the surprise: the Russians fled towards the village abandoning everything.

The Russians retired to the church in the south end of Tysowica, and did not undertake anything more up to the afternoon (See Plate V).

Meanwhile, the development and deployment of the dismounted squadrons was completed and they began to entrench 1000 yards westwards of Tysowica.

On the Jaworniska height at noon appeared the advance guard of the Honved Hussars (5th Cavalry Division). Being now in touch with this division, the half company of the 38th Regiment was ordered to occupy, in touch with the battalion on the Palczynski height, a well wooded tract half way up the ridge.

This occupation and that of the 4th March Battalion of the 39th Regiment took place without interference. Half a company occupied a protected position on each declivity, eastern and southern, of the Palczynski height.

Security and liaison parties towards height cote 640 had been formed.

The rest of the 4th Battalion divided in two groups, took position as reserve behind the ridge of the mountain.

In this fighting position the group (Colonel Spannoch's command) (See Plate V) awaited the Russian advance, ready to assume the offensive after Major General Baron Apor's cavalry should begin the assault.

About 2 P. M. the Russians opened a strong but irregular fire with several mountain guns from the hills north of the church of Tysowica.

Our two guns behind the ridge (cote 600) replied.

About three in the afternoon the attack of the Russians developed from Tysowica; one battalion was directed against our valley group; one of two companies posted on the heights against the left wing of the 4th Battalion of the 39th Regiment.

Our guns hidden in the bushes kept down the Russian fire in the valley and on the heights.

Soon afterwards two battalions advancing towards the Palczynski height could be distinguished, directed against the mentioned wooded tract. Without cover, in the dazzling autumnal sun, the Russian infantry climbed slowly and painfully up the steep slope.

As we learned later from memoranda found on a dead Russian officer, they intended to surround the Austro-Hungarian forces with parts of their troops by crossing the Palczynski height and directing the main body towards Lawrow, to reach thus the XII Corps in the rear of the right flank.

This did not prove successful.

The battalion climbing up towards the wooded tract was the advance guard of a large column. When the direction of the advancing column became evident, Count Spannoch sent one squadron of the 2d Hussars under Captain Ploszek as reinforcement for the half company in the wooded tract.

Moreover, the march battalion of the 39th Regiment was ordered to con-



ceal one company above the mentioned tract with the object of throwing the Russians down the declivity by an unexpected counter attack.

The signal for the attack was to be given by Captain Ploszek. In the bright afternoon sunshine the staff could observe the situation from the valley with the naked eye.

Thrilling minutes passed. Suddenly Captain Ploszek sprang forward with flashing saber and with him stormed from both sides his Hussars and the brave lads of the 39th Regiment against the startled Russians.

Almost without a shot the enemy, although superior in strength, was driven back, and rolled down the declivity, by our brave Hussars and Infantry.

Eighty prisoners were brought in. The losses of the Russians were heavy. Captain Ploszek again occupied the wooded tract.

Soon afterwards three squadrons of Honved Hussars commanded by Colonel Jony joined the command of Colonel Spannoch, and from them it was learned that the attack of Lehmann's Cavalry Corps on the 27th of October would not take place.

Therefore the second part of the Major-General Berndt's order to take part in the assault (of Lehmann's Cavalry Corps) did not apply to Colonel Spannoch's command.

Later in the afternoon could be perceived a movement of Russian forces towards the south flank and therefore two squadrons of Honved Hussars were developed on the right wing with a view to maintaining better contact with General Apor's Division. These two squadrons with the already developed squadron of the 8th Hussars were put under the command of the energetic Major von Fluck, Junior, of the 8th Hussar Regiment.

Seeing that a better position for defense existed some hundred steps forward, the whole valley group advanced accordingly.

The 2d Hussar Regiment was relieved by the 13th Ulan Regiment.

At 8 o'clock in the evening the Russians attacked the front in the valley, but Major Langiewicz (13th Ulan Regiment) repulsed the attack and pursued them as far as Tysowica. There he received an order from Colonel Spannoch to return to his previous position.

After the described attack against the wooded tract, a battalion of infantry (101st Regiment of Krautwald's command) reached the Palczynski height, coming from Lawrow. There was no occasion for it to engage in action that day. The Russians remained inactive until the next morning.

During the night Colonel Spannoch received an order from the Cavalry Division to turn over his mission to the brigade of Major General Barbini of Krautwald's command, which would arrive on the morning of the 28th at 11 o'clock. This transfer took place and Count Spannoch returned with his forces to Lawrow.

With this was completed the action of the 4th Cavalry Division, right wing.

A Russian ensign, taken prisoner in the counter attack from the wooded tract, stated that a total of eight battalions with mountain artillery had been



ordered to advance against Lawrow with the intention of turning the right wing of the XII Austro-Hungarian Corps.

The prisoners taken during these days were from the 15th, 192d and 260th Russian Infantry Regiments. The commander of the 260th Regiment, Colonel Kozlowsky, and several officers fell on the 27th of October near Tysowica.

During the time that these events were taking place on the right flank of the 4th Cavalry Division, the following occurred on the left wing:

In accordance with the verbal orders given on the morning of the 25th, Colonel-Brigadier Kopecek was charged to proceed to Lawrow with the 1st Ulan Regiment and a horse-battery, marching by way of Steinfels, Nanowa and Nanczulka (see Plate III) with the mission of preventing an advance of the Russians along the Lenina Valley.

The main body of the division marched by way of Usztrzyki, Horzow, Czarna to Mszaniec.

The detachment of Kopecek reached Lawrow late in the afternoon. (See Plate IV.) There the situation of Colonel v. Barcza, near Spas, had grown critical; his infantry command had been pressed somewhat back.

On account of the growing darkness, Colonel Kopecek did not attack immediately, but only occupied the heights south of Lenina with two squadrons (1st Ulan Regiment) and a machine gun party.

In conformity with the orders for the 26th, Colonel Kopecek, on the morning of this day pushed on two and a half squadrons and half a machine gun party (1st Ulan Regiment) about 1000 steps forward in an easterly direction. They were thus in touch with the left flank of an Infantry Company (33d Regiment of Barcza's command).

With these dispositions the attack of the 4th Cavalry Division against the Russians in Spas was to be awaited.

Meanwhile, Major Baron Wiedersberg was sent with one squadron of the 1st Ulan Regiment and the remaining half machine gun party to the declivity north of the Lenina Brook, in touch with the 33d Infantry Regiment. Two guns of the horse artillery division followed. Half a squadron and two guns remained in reserve.

On this day the command of Kopecek, with his artillery and machine guns, prevented the Russians from obtaining greater advantages on the heights west of Spas. As the attack of the 4th Cavalry Division on the 26th did not take place, the command of Kopecek passed the night in the mentioned position.

At 5 o'clock in the afternoon, a lieutenant with about 100 men of the half battalion (51st Infantry Regiment) posted on the Holownia height which had been pressed back from there, reached the position of the 1st Ulan Regiment and were placed in the right wing.

On the next morning (27th), the situation of Colonel Kopecek's command remained, in general, unchanged and the activity was merely defensive. Only Colonel Weiss pushed one squadron with the half machine gun party forward to a neighboring height (recognizable by two lone trees).

The Russians made during this day several attempts to enter the Lenina val-

ley from the heights west of Spas, but being repulsed and pressed back, they gave it up.

Thus the Russians were repulsed on the 27th of October, also in the region of the left flank of the 4th Cavalry Division.

Russian prisoners stated that Kopecek's detachment was opposed to the 191st Russian Infantry Regiment. The other regiments of the Russian 48th Infantry Division (Nos. 189, 190 and 192) were near Stary-Sanbor.

On the 28th, the advancing battalions of Krautwald's command began the attack, and the Russians commenced to retreat to the northeast. With this the independent action of the 4th Cavalry Division was finished.

Henceforth, under the command of Lieutenant-Fieldmarshal Krautwald it took a successful part in the fights on the following days.

### CONCLUSIONS

The operation of the 4th Cavalry Division on the 25th, 26th and 27th of October, 1914, may be characterized as a successful and important action.

The gap of 20 kilometers in the front placed the Second Army in a very critical situation.

The 4th Cavalry Division, far to the north, was therefore called on the 24th of October to come to their aid. On the same afternoon until late in the night the Division rides forward (58 kilometers) through pouring rain, miserable roads and through the demoralized train (of the XII Corps). On the next day the Division reaches its objective, ready to stop the gap in our front.

On the afternoon of the 25th, the menaced right flank of the XII Corps is protected southeast of Lenina and Spas by Kopecek's command. On the 26th the gap to the south is secured by Spannochi's command, which has established a defensive line: Palczynski height-Tysowica-Jaworinsky height.

On the 27th, as the Russians began the attack with the intention of breaking the Austro-Hungarian front, they met the tenacious resistance of the 4th Cavalry Division, and the preponderance of Russian forces, especially on the right flank, was neutralized by surprise counter-attacks.

Thus the Russian undertaking failed, and it is evident that to the 4th Cavalry Division belongs the credit for having prevented them on the 27th of October from breaking through the gap in our front.

Krautwald's command, entering in combat on the 28th, found favorable conditions which enabled him to press the Russians finally out of the—for both corps—dangerous "space of Lawrow," and so both armies were again in touch.

The question whether it would have been possible to correct the bad situation of the Second Army on the 25-27 of October, 1914, without having available as reserve, a cavalry division (the 4th Cavalry Division, Major-General Berndt) must be answered in the negative.

An infantry force of the same strength would not have reached in time, under the circumstances, the critical point, as it would have been impossible to transport the troops in cars. Only a quick and mobile cavalry force of large size being independent of weather and roads, could accomplish this difficult task.

# A Visit To Saumur

BY

JOHN ASHTON

Editor's Note: Mr. John Ashton, the well-known horseman of Columbia, Missouri, while abroad in the spring of 1925 made, on behalf of the CAVALRY JOURNAL, a trip to the French Cavalry School at Saumur. His impressions are recorded below.

IT will generally be conceded by cavalymen of all nations that the *Ecole d'application de Cavalerie* at Saumur, France, is one of the premier cavalry schools in the world. It has a glorious history equalled only by its traditions. Indeed one soon realizes, on visiting this unique establishment, that its present high degree of efficiency could only be the result of long years of effort to improve the high standards which have invariably been associated with this famous military riding school of which the French are so justly proud.

It has had divers names during its chequered but brilliant history. Organized in the beginning as a continuation of the *Tournois fameux*, which appealed so much to the bellicose young bloods of that day, it became known later as the *Ecole de Chevalerie*. Then we find it later known as *l'Academie d'Equitation Protestante*, founded by Duplessis-Mornay. In 1763 it became the *Ecole d'Equitation Militaire des Carabiniers*, which changed its name later to the *Ecole National des Troupes a Cheval*. In 1825 it took on the appellation of *l'Ecole Royale de Cavalerie*, and has retained its present designation since 1870. This celebrated riding school has been copied in great part by many nations. Its equestrian traditions go back to the origin of the art itself, and to describe their history one would need to write the history of military equitation.

The various *maneges* or riding halls and other buildings date from different epochs. The main building was finished in 1771. The *manege des ecuyers* and the Commandant's residence are relatively recent, dating from the time of Napoleon III. The Montbrun riding hall was constructed in 1790. The *manege* Kellerman was also built near the end of the 18th century, while those named after La Salle and Margueritte are of modern construction. Some of the stables date from an early period, but most of them were built during the 19th century.

## THE LIBRARY

One could with reason paraphrase an old axiom by saying, "Tell me the state of your library and I will tell you the reputation of your school." For it is a well-known fact that all great institutions of learning, even those which specialize in technical accomplishments and military art, must possess a library commensurate with the history and traditions of the place. It was with this idea in mind that I made it my duty to visit the splendid library at Saumur. I found it in charge of a major who had been terribly crippled by artillery fire during the late war. Indeed it was a miracle that he was alive at all. It was exhilarating to see him, as he was an heroic character, smiling and glad to be living, and his breast—on which the Legion of Honor cross and other decorations were pinned

—swelled a little with pride as one of his colleagues told me of the pitiable state in which he was found on the battle field. Then I was presented to another glorious *mutile* who had been snatched from the jaws of death by the doctors and nurses after being all but dead from shock, and loss of blood.

The library is installed on a generous scale and is well lighted and suitable as a place to study. Of course the works are chiefly of a technical character and serve as text and reference books to the instructors and pupils of the school. There are about 18,000 volumes, some of them of very great value owing to their antiquity. They comprise for the most part works on equitation. The most venerable of them, dating from the 16th century, are written in Italian—



19. Saumur — Ecole de Cavalerie - Courbettes

Edition Blanchaud, Saumur

some few in Spanish and Latin. The library possesses the most ancient work on *hippologie* known, a manuscript attributed to the ecuyer of Frederick Barbarossa, that is to say between the years 1210 and 1240. Side by side with these relics of by-gone times which have been fingered and read by great soldiers of France in the past, one notices some very fine albums of equitation, a few of which, with artistic bindings, are exceedingly rare.

Leaving the library I was shown the *Salon d'Honneur* on whose marble plates, set in the walls, are written the names of generals and colonels who have commanded the school in the past. There are also portraits of those Marshals of France and Generals of Cavalry who have commanded large bodies of troops. Conserved in glass cases are certain rare relics, such as the saddle, helmet, and spurs of General de Bracke. The sabre of General Michel (charge of the *cuirassiers* at Reischaffen), and the spurs of Count d'Aure, as well as the chal-

lenge cups and other trophies won as prizes by teams of riders from Saumur in the great International Horse Shows of Europe are likewise exhibited here.

The grand staircase which leads to the *Salon d'Honneur* is preceded by a peristyle, around which one notices several marble plates on which are written many names dear to the traditions of the school—lists of Marshals of France who were formerly cavalymen, and lists of officers from the staff of the school who were killed in the great war. Among the names of the killed one reads the names of the following cavalry Generals: Bridoux, Anselm (killed at Douaumont, Verdun), Des Vallières, and Rousseau. Marshal Lyautey received part of his early training at this school. On one plate is written the names of full generals of cavalry who commanded armies during the late war: Generals Mazel, Dubois, de Mitry, d'Urbal (who won the famous battle of the Yser, in November, 1914) and Henrys, all generals of division.

#### AMERICAN OFFICERS AT SAUMUR

Saumur has generally been a popular school with the American cavalry officers who have had the good fortune to be sent there by Uncle Sam for instruction. I visited this school in 1913 and find on referring to my notes that at that time the following American officers were enrolled at Saumur: Capt. C. S. Babcock, 1st Cavalry; Capt. H. R. Richmond, 10th Cavalry, and Lieut. A. R. Chaffee, Jr., 15th Cavalry. The first-named, who was good enough to show me around, hailed from Connecticut. Capt. Richmond was a native of Tennessee, and Lieut. Chaffee was the son of General Chaffee of Philippine fame.

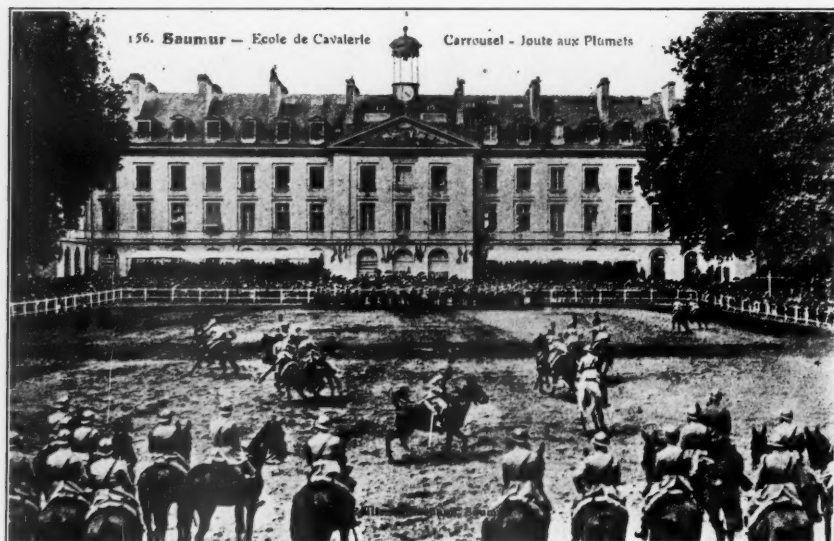
At the present time (1925) the two American officers at Saumur are Capt. Bauskett and Lieut. Carr. In 1922 and 1923, according to Commandant Beaufort, three Americans who gave the French plenty to talk about and admire were Major Rayner, Major West, and Major Chamberlin, all of whom distinguished themselves by their prowess whilst at Saumur. Major Rayner was a great fencer and won the fencing competition with foils. All three officers were expert polo players I am informed. Captain Wharton and Captain Bradford followed next from the United States. I remember that in 1913 there were representatives at Saumur from almost every army in the world, and I was even told that one of the best jumpers was a Chinese! Now, to be sure, there are not nearly so many foreigners there.

It is generally known that the Cavalry School at Fort Riley breathes, to a great extent, the spirit of Saumur. Colonel W. C. Short, the moving spirit of the organization of the Fort Riley school is himself a graduate of Saumur. So also is Colonel Guy V. Henry, who was formerly chief instructor at the Cavalry School. The General Staff at Washington has been sending American officers to Saumur regularly since the establishment of the Fort Riley school, but even prior to the Civil War the United States sent officers to the French riding school for one year's instruction.

#### COURSES OF INSTRUCTION

The Saumur school consists of (A)—A school for young men being trained as officers—*élèves* (aspirant) officers, as the French call them. This is divided

into 1st—a course for aspirant officers from the regular army who have been promoted from the ranks of non-commissioned officers and have passed an entrance examination; 2d—a course for aspirant officers belonging to the reserve, composed partly of young men of the last class to be called up for military service who have recently been graduated from the big schools—such as the Polytechnic at Paris—and who have passed an entrance examination; 3d—a course for military veterinarians. And (B) a school of application and finish for 1st—Lieutenants to be trained as instructors; 2d—a course for artillery lieutenants who come to learn to ride well; 3d—a course for sub-lieutenants who have just finished at the great military school of St. Cyr; 4th—a course of training for offi-



cers commanding automobile machine-gun sections; 5th—a course for military shoeing-smiths. A saddler's workshop, in which are manufactured all the saddles used in the French Army, is also a part of the Saumur school.

#### PERSONNEL

The establishment is commanded by a General, assisted by a Colonel as second in command. Under their command three separate organizations function: Direction of Studies, Direction of Military Exercises, and Direction of Equestrian Instruction. Each division is commanded by a superior officer who has several subordinate officers to assist him. These instructors form the staff of the school and are divided into the "blue" and "black" contingents. Uniforms of the former color are worn by the instructors of military science and tactics, while black is affected by the instructors of equitation. The general services of the school are assured by 1st, a squadron of *Cavaliers de Manege*; 2d, a squadron of *Cavaliers d'Ecole* under the orders of a "Chief of Squadron."



The *effectif* is composed of a staff of about 75 officers, 60 non-commissioned officers plus 15 detached, and troopers to the number of 168 *cavaliers de manège* and 1,000 (of which 800 are Algerian Spahis) *cavaliers d'école*.

The horses are divided into three general classes: *manège*, *carrière* and *dressage*. The first-named comprises the trained horses used chiefly in the riding halls; the second class are usually of a stronger but a little coarser type and used mainly for jumping and excursions in the country, and the latter type includes those horses which are more or less green and are undergoing training. There are about 800 of these horses, and 200 troop horses. In addition there are several hundred privately owned mounts, which brings the total up to about 1,300 or 1,400. Each officer that comes to receive instruction must bring his own horse to Saumur. Of this grand total of animals there are about 800 thoroughbreds. It is doubtful whether so many valuable cavalry horses are to be found anywhere in one establishment. Certainly no aggregation of highly trained horses to compare with the numbers and quality of the Saumur school exists.

As for the number and kind of pupils to be found here at one time, 25 to 30 are Lieutenants of cavalry, 20 to 25 are artillery Lieutenants, 45 to 50 non-commissioned officers, 30 aspirant officers of the active army, and (in the first course of six months), 100 to 120 aspirants of the reserve, and 35 to 40 in the second course. Then there are 25 officers and 25 to 30 non-commissioned officers from automobile machine-gun sections, besides 10 veterinarians of the active and about 25 of the reserve. In addition there are two courses a year held at the shoeing-smith school, at which about 100 troopers receive tuition at each course.

#### SCHEDULES

American officers generally arrive at Saumur about October 1. Their training is essentially the same as that given to French officers. They attend all the lectures on military tactics, "hippologie" and allied subjects, such as sanitation and hygiene, and the care of horses, breeding, and horse-shoeing, but are not required to recite. Instruction in fencing and other physical exercises is given. In horsemanship, the daily schedule consists in riding from 7 A. M. to 10 A. M., and again from 12:30 P. M. to 2:15 P. M. A service mount is ridden in military excursions in the country from 2:30 to 5 P. M., when problems such as commanding a squadron in the presence of an assumed enemy are discussed and explained, except on those days when lectures are given in the classroom. The day begins by riding a trained thoroughbred in the *manège* or riding hall. This is followed by 1½ hours on a *dressage* horse. During the first three months American officers are required to ride all their mounts, except the green horses, without stirrups. The jumper is ridden three days a week; the other three days untrained horses are used. Jumpers may be thoroughbred or "demi-sangs" (half-bloods). The latter, however, might be half, three-eighths, or quarter-blood thoroughbred, according to the French manner of using the term *demi-sang*.

There are two days a week on which the finest equestrian feats may be seen at Saumur, and the visitor may consider himself lucky to see these special demon-

strations. I remember well the first occasion in 1913 on which I entered the chief riding hall with Captain Babcock as a guide, and I find that the show is as good if not better than it was then. As one enters the building there is noticeable an impressive, almost painful silence, broken only by the officer who is leading the squadron as, preceding each new evolution, he gives his commands in clear staccato tones. He is mounted on a superb chestnut; indeed, it seemed to me that all the horses were of very fine quality-thoroughbreds, for the most part. Instead of tan bark a heavy covering of sawdust is employed at Saumur. There are three galleries, two of them reserved for the public.



I have seen in Texas and in Mexico more thrilling feats of horsemanship, but not even in a circus have I witnessed so precise an understanding between horse and rider as I saw here. One scarcely knows whether to regard the rider as part of the horse or whether to regard the animal as part of the man, so perfect and easy are the various intricate movements executed. The horses seem to be just as keen and absorbed in their work as are their riders. With their arched necks, flashing eyes and proud mien, one can almost fancy that these splendid animals understand the various commands just as well as the men. Certainly not the slightest movement is discernible on the part of the riders, who sit erect and keep their gloved hands well down. But the movement is there all the same, the least pressure of the knee on one side or the other, or on both, an invisible touch of the spur or toe; the slightest turn of the wrist; a delicate tremor of the fingers, or an imperceptible change of gravity by the rider, either forward, backward or laterally, is all that is necessary to guide these finely trained, intelligent, and sensitive-mouthed horses. All is done in a dim light, and all is silent except



the voice of the chief instructor in the lead. The atmosphere is rather tense and decidedly serious. Visitors, whether military or civilian, are required to take off their hats on entering the hall, and talking in audible tones or any untoward act likely to distract horse or rider is strictly forbidden.

It is impossible adequately to describe the evolutions or the many difference movements, for many of which I believe we have no name. We talk about the five gaits! They most assuredly have them at Saumur. Now the horses come sweeping towards you in a long slow gallop, anon a canter. Then they amble, Spanish trot, side-step, change feet, back, etc. The evolutions in-and-out, backwards, forwards, sideways, widening and narrowing lines which seem to melt



into perspective, are intricate movements which, from our vantage point in the gallery, seem like the weaving of lace with animated materials. Seemingly every movement which the brain of man could devise in order to show what a really and thoroughly trained saddle horse can accomplish in the hands of an expert rider is here demonstrated. And everything is done without the slightest ostentation, without confusion, and with a mathematical accuracy, suppleness and grace on the part of the animals equalled only by the *sang froid* of their riders, who sit their steeds in classic pose in their severe but elegant black uniforms and looking like bronze statues silhouetted against space.

Immediately following this exhibition we are treated to another splendid demonstration by officers, non-commissioned officers, and also instructors, mounted in this case on half-bloods—vigorous, well muscled, and strong-boned horses,

Some surprising feats are performed by this contingent, riding without stirrups. The most interesting, to an American, is to see them doing the *courbette* or rearing, and the *croupade* or lifting the heels high in the air and almost standing erect on their fore legs. The most amazing feat of all is a wonderfully high jump, nearly vertical, with all four feet off the ground at the same time. One cannot help but marvel at the time and patience expended in bringing so many horses to so high a degree of perfection.

#### STABLES

I next visited the blacksmith shop or shoeing forge, where all the shoes for the horses are made by hand. A large squad of trooper shoeing-smiths is kept busy. There are about 100 men making saddles in a nearby shop. The stables occupy three sides of the large exercising grounds and are most commodious and well ventilated. The light enters from windows high over the heads of the stalls. Red curtains are disposed so that they may be drawn should the light become too strong. The cleanliness and neatness are proverbial. Straw mats are laid on the floor between the bedding and the alley-way. The name of each animal with date of birth and the names of sire and dam, with their breeding, are posted above each stall. There are many commodious loose boxes. The animals are stabled according to color—the bays, browns, blacks, grays, and chestnuts keep each other company, according to their respective hues. There is a groom for each four horses. When the troopers have finished their service as grooms—their conscript service—they may re-engage for a further period and after fifteen years they receive a pension.

Rations vary according to the size of the horses and the work done. The largest horses I saw were receiving a daily ration of 13 pounds of oats and 8.8 pounds of hay, while 6.6 pounds of straw was the bedding allowance. Everything connected with the stabling, feeding, and grooming betokens a high degree of efficiency.

A visit to Saumur confirms what I have invariably maintained: that thoroughbred blood in very liberal doses is required in the breeding of the best cavalry remounts. The thoroughbred blood imparts speed, gameness, intelligence, and high general quality—all of which are indispensable virtues required in horses destined for cavalry regiments.

I owe a debt of gratitude to the officers at Saumur who were so very kind in giving me information and showing me around. To Commandant Beaufort, especially, my thanks are due.



Lieut. Colonel Malise Graham, D.S.O., 10th Royal Hussars, on "Broncho," winner of the King George V. Gold Cup at the International Horse Show of 1925 at Olympia.  
"Broncho" is 21 Years of Age and Served in France Throughout the War.

# The Principles of War and Their Application to Small Cavalry Units

## II. Principle of the Objective

BY

Lieutenant W. F. PRIDE, Cavalry

IN the preface to Marshal Foch's book *The Principles of War* we find the following statement: "When young officers join their regiments and propose to study the conduct of troops in the field, they hear talk of certain principles which govern war. They attempt in vain to discover those guiding principles; they cannot find them either in what they have been previously taught or in the reading of military works. 'Principles,' they are told, 'are a matter of common sense, of judgment; their application varies according to circumstance; they cannot be written down or learned.'

"When the moment comes for exercise on varied ground and for the autumn maneuvers, they hear their senior officers criticize in the name of these same principles, the tactics adopted. It then appears that, though their elders know these famous principles, they often apply them wrongly. It is yet another example of the great gulf between the knowledge of a truth and its use in practice."

Since the publication of T. R. 10-5, *Doctrines, Principles, and Methods*, we have a definite statement of certain fundamental Principles of War which we are to take as the basis for our study and practice. But a mere statement of fact is not instructive unless it fulfills two conditions: Coming from the informed it must be the result of study and thought; going to the uninformed it must cause study and thought.

### DEFINITION

Probably the best statement, or definition, of the Principle of the Objective is to be found in Paragraph 378 of Field Service Regulations: "*The ultimate objective of all military operations is the destruction of the enemy's armed forces by battle.*" The truth and application of that statement are readily apparent when applied to our armed forces as a whole. But what about a cavalry platoon on reconnaissance or a troop as advance guard? How does the Principle of the Objective apply to small units, obviously too small in themselves to effect the destruction of any considerable part of the "enemy's armed forces?"

It is the purpose of the writer in this article to explain the application of the Principle of the Objective to the operations of small units and to indicate briefly, one or two essentials necessary to observance of that Principle.

In war no unit, presumably, acts at random. At least it should not. Each operation or movement of every unit has an object. The combined missions or objectives of all the units, large and small, lead to that common objective, "The

destruction of the enemy's armed forces by battle." Thus we come to a conception of teamwork, or the Principle of Cooperation. As we study and think over the Principles of War, we shall find that it is almost impossible to consider them separately. As soon as we begin to study one we find it is affected in various ways by the application of others. For example, consider the Principle of the Offensive, discussed in a previous article. A small cavalry unit acting offensively illustrates the Principle of Cooperation by the team work which exists between its squads and it illustrates the Principle of the Objective, for it must have an object or mission in acting offensively. As the size and complexity of the command increases, the number of Principles involved will also increase.

Concerning the objective, Foch writes as follows: "The object of any and every operation is," he says, "in each case, the very answer to the famous question Verdy du Vernois asked himself when he reached the battle field of Nachod."

"In presence of the difficulties which faced him, he looked into his own memory for an instance or a doctrine that would supply him with a line of conduct. Nothing inspired him. 'Let history and principles,' he said, 'go to the devil! After all, *what is the problem?*' And his mind instantaneously recovered its balance. This is the objective way of treating the subject. Every military operation must be approached from the side of its object. In the widest sense of that word, What is the Problem?"

#### HISTORICAL EXAMPLES

History furnishes us many examples of commanders who have violated, and those who have observed, the Principle of the Objective. After the First Battle of Bull Run in July, 1861, the Confederates lost an excellent opportunity to practically win the war at a single stroke, when they failed to pursue the panic stricken Federal forces and capture Washington. That this could have been done is shown by the following quotation from Henderson's *Stonewall Jackson*: "On the same date (July 26, 1861), the Secretary of War, Mr. Stanton, wrote as follows: 'The capture of Washington now seems to be inevitable; during the whole of Monday and Tuesday (July 22 and 23) it might have been taken without resistance. The rout, overthrow, and demoralization of the whole army were complete.' And Steele in his *American Campaigns* says of the same battle: "Only Stonewall Jackson, too, of all the Confederate Generals, appears fully to have appreciated the importance of pursuing and destroying the beaten enemy."

Stonewall Jackson seems to have had the Principle of the Objective constantly in mind. It was he who coined the famous phrase, "To move swiftly, strike vigorously and secure all the fruits of victory is the secret of successful war." Foch expresses the same idea in the following words, "The destruction of the organized forces of the enemy (the goal of war) is *prepared* by battle; *it is carried out by pursuit.*"

A study of the Shiloh Campaign in February-April, 1862, reveals the fact that Halleck's plans were based more on strategic points than on the hostile army. That has been the case in many campaigns and is particularly noticeable in the first years of the Civil War when the North wasted a large proportion of its forces in merely guarding its capital from more or less imaginary dangers.

All really great and successful commanders have been observers of the Principle of the Objective. When Grant set his teeth more firmly in his cigar and stated that he would, "Fight it out on these lines if it took all summer," he may not have been thinking of that Principle but he was practicing it. He knew what his problem was. Denison in his *History of Cavalry* says of Napoleon, "The vigor with which that great General pressed a beaten foe was one cause of his great successes as a Commander."

Let us now look to the conduct of small cavalry units for examples of observance, or lack of observance, of the Principle of the Objective. On the 5th of August, 1914, the commander of the French Cavalry Corps received authority to move into Belgium and decided to move his command on Paliseul on the 6th. This advance was preceded by reconnaissance elements. One of these reconnoitering detachments was an escadron of the 5th Chasseurs with the following instructions: To move by Rochefort and Laroche into the region of Gouvvy; to report detrainments and to make prisoners.

It marched on the 6th and reached Rochefort in a single bound where it learned from inhabitants that German officers had been making requisitions in the vicinity. The detachment continued in the direction of Laroche. It intended passing the night at Grune, but the enemy was there, so it halted in two farms off to one side of the road. All the information gathered on the 6th indicated that important German detrainments were taking place in the vicinity of Gouvvy. It was then, quite probable that the escadron would soon encounter a system of security destined to cover the detrainment.

On the 7th the detachment proceeded by side roads and that evening completed its reconnaissance. During the day the detachment reconnoitered a very weak outpost system and that night two hostile sentinels were killed.

Before daybreak on the morning of the 8th the detachment returned to Laroche from which the detachment commander made a report.

The reconnoitering detachment gained much valuable information but the point we are searching for at this time is that the detachment commander did not let himself be turned from his objective—the railroad at Gouvvy—by the many manifestations of the enemy that he found en route.

The above account was taken from a translation of some lectures by Lt. Col. Prioux at the French War College during the 1923-1924 Course.

In a platoon competition held at the Cavalry School in June, 1925, and which has been previously referred to in THE CAVALRY JOURNAL, the contending platoons had the following instructions:

1. To proceed on reconnaissance at ———, moving on Dewey's Ranch via Ogden, Keats and Manhattan.
2. Each of the above named localities will be reconnoitered carefully.
3. The presence of enemy forces the size of a troop or larger, that are encountered, will be promptly reported.
4. Identifications are desired.



5. Patrols will act generally in an aggressive manner, fighting when necessary to obtain information or secure identifications.

Their information included the fact that the enemy had been reported as detraining at Keats and Manhattan.

The city of Manhattan is 5 or 6 miles north of the northern boundary of Dewey's Ranch.

On reaching Manhattan the contesting platoons received information that enemy infantry was detraining in the yards of the railroad and had control of a bridge over the river near the point where they were detraining. (This was the only bridge in the immediate vicinity. However, the map furnished platoon leaders, showed another bridge and a ford within two or three miles. It was necessary for the competing platoons to cross the river in order to reach Dewey's Ranch.) Most platoons received the information, sent it by one means or another to the proper authority and started to reconnoiter for a crossing of the river. One platoon, however, went into dismounted action, with the idea presumably, of contesting the crossing of the river or of holding the enemy's attention while it reconnoitered for a crossing. In any case the platoon, for the time being at least, had lost sight of its Objective; it had forgotten what its problem was.

Keeping the foregoing discussion in mind, let us consider the situation confronting any large command when it starts on its first campaign at the beginning of hostilities. Let us further assume that the command under consideration is of sufficient size that its objective is the destruction of the enemy's armed forces, or at least, that portion of the hostile armed forces in the immediate theatre of operations. Our first question has been answered. We have a statement of the problem.

#### SOLUTION OF PROBLEM

In the solution of that problem there are several essential steps. First we must find out *where* the enemy is; then we must learn his *dispositions*; both problems of *reconnaissance*. We must then *fix* or *pin* the enemy to a certain locality in order that we may *maneuver* against him; we must then engage him in *battle* which, it will be remembered, Foch said, was *preparation* for his destruction; that destruction is finally and completely carried out by *pursuit*. During all of these steps we must endeavor to take the enemy by surprise and at the same time avoid being surprised ourselves.

Our problem has now divided itself into numerous smaller problems involving the use of detachments each with a special *mission* or *objective* and all leading to the accomplishment of the final objective—the destruction of the enemy.

In modern warfare the general location of the enemy will be determined by the air service. His detailed dispositions will be determined by reconnaissance detachments consisting of cavalry either with or without the assistance of other branches of the service, such as light armored cars, etc. Having received definite information in regard to the hostile dispositions we now march against the enemy preceded by an advance guard whose function is a dual one; to *secure* our main



body from surprise and to *fix* the enemy long enough for us to *maneuver* against him with the mass of our forces and engage him in *battle*. We hold out a reserve with which to *initiate* the *pursuit* and keep the enemy in rout until we can reorganize our main force and *pursue* with all our strength.

Thus we arrive at our first definite conclusion, i. e., that the attainment of the objective of a large mixed force similar to the one we have just been considering, involves the use of numerous detachments from its own strength, each with its own objective or problem but all tending toward the accomplishment of the final objective.

The objective of each of these detachments is stated in its mission and is to be found in paragraph two of the order under which that detachment is operating. Theoretically then, observance of the Principle of the Objective by small units or detachments should be easy, since it involves merely the performance of a simple mission.

Actually, however, there are two factors which work against this theoretical attainment of perfection. One factor is the manner and phraseology in which the mission or problem is announced and the other is the degree of education or training of the unit to which the task is delegated. Under the ideal conditions, when commander and unit are perfectly trained, a given mission will always be carried out if it is humanly possible to do so, or the unit will be destroyed in the attempt. That ideal condition is based on the assumption that the orders assigning the mission or problem are so clear and perfect as to admit of no misinterpretation and that the unit receiving the mission is so well trained that it understands perfectly what it has to do.

#### IMPORTANCE OF CLEARNESS IN ORDERS

The extreme importance of clearness in orders cannot be over emphasized. The First Battle of Bull Run furnishes us two good examples of the results of ambiguity in orders concerning which Steele, in his *American Campaigns*, writes as follows: "In his critical and informing Memoirs, General Alexander directs attention to two examples of the wrong method of issuing orders, in connection with this campaign (First Bull Run), and their serious consequences, which serve as lessons to the student of the military art. The first was President Davis' telegram to Johnson directing him to take his army to aid Beauregard at Manassas. Johnston did the right thing; but the two words, 'if practicable,' in the telegram—a phrase which should never appear in any military order—were the subject of a controversy that never ceased until both Mr. Davis and General Johnston were dead. The other was the order directing the brigades of the Confederate right wing to advance on Centreville. This order was not understood alike by the commanders that received it, and was not received at all by the commander that was to begin the movement. So the movement was not made."

In the Campaign of the Second Manassas, Steele says of Pope, "He wore his men out with marching and countermarching and destroyed their confidence in himself with vacillating and contradictory orders."

Many other examples of faulty orders and of the failure of plans because

orders were not understood may be found in military history. Those just cited are sufficient to illustrate the importance of clearness.

The same necessity for clearness in orders exists in small units as in large. Indeed, in the case of small units, the necessity for clearness is much more essential. Consider for example, a squad on patrol duty commanded by a corporal or sergeant. How many times in maneuvers and training exercises have we known such patrols to fail to furnish the desired information? And in how many cases was that failure due to a lack of understanding, on the part of the patrol leader, of his mission? In issuing orders to non-commissioned officers and privates and even to junior lieutenants, with whom we will have to deal in war, we must come down to earth and speak English. The formal phraseology of a field order means less than nothing to the average soldier. And in war, remember, we have to deal with recruits or at least, men of little training. It is not necessary that we give up the five paragraph form of issuing orders. By no means. We can still follow the same sequence, but we must take care that we use phrases the recipient of the order will understand. And we must be certain, by questioning him, that he does understand. It is not sufficient to ask, "Do you understand?" at the end of the order. In such cases the answer will be, "Yes, sir," nine times out of ten, regardless of whether the understanding exists or not.

The ability to issue orders clearly must exist in all grades throughout the chain of command. The acquirement of that ability is merely a matter of practice; of training. The next essential, a unit which, having received an order which it understands, knows how to carry it out, is also a matter of training.

To train our units so that they will know how to execute properly any mission assigned them we must get away from the drill field and drill field methods. Take the average platoon out and explain to it as carefully and thoroughly as you please that it is to be the advance guard for a squadron. Give it all the assistance you can but mention in your orders that it is to precede the squadron by 800 yards. And what is the result? That platoon will spend the rest of its time maintaining a distance of 800 yards, all such minor considerations as moving by bounds to protect the main body from a ridge or tree line in front being cast aside. We do not know why that is true but we all know it to be so for we have seen it happen many times. It would seem that in our training we may have spent too much time on the form of the thing we are trying to teach rather than on the thing itself.

For example, in teaching a unit to perform the duties of advance guard, flank guard or rear guard it is thought that we might well start by teaching the subject of security. There is a great deal of similarity in the methods employed by the security detachments just mentioned. They all move by bounds. The advance guard leaps ahead to a point from which the enemy might fire on the main body and holds it until the main body is within approximately the minimum prescribed distance and then goes ahead to another. A rear guard holds a good delaying position until the main body has passed another or is out of range, when it moves on to the next good position. And a flank guard moves from one key

position to another. The idea of security as a subject is not difficult to understand and it is not unlikely that a unit having a good general knowledge of the subject of security could act as any kind of a security detachment. Whereas a unit which had had a little practice in acting as advance guard, taught in the old fashioned way, would know nothing of the duties of a rear or flank guard.

The same line of reasoning applies with equal force to training for combat, reconnaissance, outpost duty, as a combat patrol or any of the many duties a small unit may expect to perform. We cannot calmly and serenely tell a platoon to envelop the enemy's left and expect to get results when it doesn't know what an envelopment is.

Finally then, it may be stated that if small units are to observe the Principle of the Objective, they must be so trained that they know how to execute properly the task assigned them. And the order assigning that task must be so clear and plain as to be readily understood and admit of no misunderstanding. Under such conditions, and, of course, assuming that the unit has a leader who will carry it through, there will be no room for finding fault with the results. The mission will be performed.

## Order Now Your Extra Copies

of the

## July Cavalry Journal

containing an added seventy page, fully illustrated account of

# THE BATTLE OF THE LITTLE BIG HORN

CUSTER'S LAST FIGHT

No Increase in Price.

Sixty-five Cents Each

---

**AN HISTORIC WORK OF GREAT VALUE**

# Promotion of Reserve Officers

BY

Major CHARLES A. ELLIS, Commanding  
159th Machine Gun Squadron, 65th Cavalry Division

IT is a natural instinct of every real American to be progressive. In progress there is success. Inspiration, initiative, ambition, zeal and courage when put into action result in progress, yet progress hinges on one thing if zealousness results in any degree of satisfaction. That thing is success; an objective made possible by achievement. How often have you in an attempt at any singular achievement failed to analyze each phase or step necessary to insure the success of your mission? This is a fair question for every individual in any walk of life. Disappointment or failure in many instances is often traceable, upon analysis, to overzealousness. It is with this thought in mind that the writer selected the text of Promotion, as concerns the Reserve officers in the present era of the Officers' Reserve Corps. The text might be well termed "Self-Preparedness."

When asked for an expression and comment upon the subject of promotion I felt there was something more concerned than the simple thought of honor and title. Applying this to the promotion of personnel in the military service the introductory paragraph seems fitting.

For brief retrospection let us consider a few facts concerning the Officers' Reserve Corps since its inception under the National Defense Act of 1920. For approximately three years or up to the fall of 1923, recruitment of officers was of prime importance and the purpose of concerted effort. With a large quota acquired, many tabulated units were nearing completion in commissioned strength. Assignments of officers and allocation of units then followed. It was difficult during these busy periods for the Regular officers to give sufficient thought to the real qualifications of individual officers. Records of their previous service were not complete nor accurately reported. Personnel contact was not as sufficient as desired. It all took time. In some instances Reserve officers were promoted upon recommendations based upon their enthusiasm and interest in reaching the objective so far attained as exemplified by assistance to the Regular officers detailed for this stupendous mission. Changes of assignments occurred when time permitted a closer scrutinization of all Reserve officers. Prior to the more recent regulations concerning appointments and promotions, many officers received commissions in a grade higher than they had previously held. Apparently it was an inducement to build up the desired strength in accordance with the Tables of Organization. In some, and perhaps many instances it is known that after their qualifications had been studied, it was seen that some officers had not proven equal to their responsibilities in such higher grades. If time permits, such mistakes may be cor-

rected by the Reserve officer himself. This depends upon his studious ability to acquire a proficiency, commensurate with the grade or rank held.

If we are to profit by our mistakes let us stop and study for a moment what is so abundantly covered by this word *preparedness*. We have passed through the construction period. We have obtained a satisfactory strength in officer personnel. We should, and no doubt shall, continue to accept new qualified officers, and appoint junior officers to replace those too old to serve. Now is the time to smooth the rough edges of hasty construction; to obtain efficiency; to make proficient those who need assistance; to *make ourselves proficient* in accordance with the mission and intent of the National Defense Act and the purpose for which we volunteered our services, by preparing ourselves in a studious way coupled with experience in new developments of military tactics in modern warfare.

An officer who lacks desire for promotion is unworthy of the commission he holds. It is indicative of lack of self-confidence; indicative of non-self-preparedness, and yet he should be prepared to assume the duties of his superior officers when an emergency arises requiring it. This is especially true in the theatre of operations when casualties frequently occur sooner than expected. It is not merely ambition but the duty of every officer to be so prepared. This preparation is continuous and requires constant study, not only for proficiency in his present grade but for greater responsibilities in the next higher grade.

As a Reserve officer I want to be frank in stating that oftentimes the Reserve officer does not think seriously enough of his responsibilities, not only for the grade he holds and the command commensurate with his rank but also on the point of promotion. I know of two specific instances where a Second Lieutenant and a Captain wanted promotion, the Second Lieutenant said "he might as well be a First Lieutenant because he knew the examinations were not difficult." Now this officer had never "formed a troop" nor was he able to give commands that would impress the men under him with any degree of confidence. He had not had enough training with troops. Yet he desired promotion above the grade held which would possibly result in his being a Troop Commander soon after reaching the next higher grade. In the case of the Captain, he said, "So-and-so is a Major, why can't I be wearing the insignia of Major?" When asked if he felt qualified he answered, "Why, if (so-and-so) could pass the examination, I know I could." I mention these instances because too few officers stop to realize the responsibilities of their present grades, not alone those in a higher grade. It is very nice to gain promotion, but to be able to perform the duties involved is another issue. The Reserve officer should realize that he is primarily commissioned for use in time of emergency and if he holds the rank for the duties of which he has not had the training nor has the capacity to perform, he will not last very long in actual hostilities. He subjects the men under him to greater hazards, and if not removed in time may be the direct cause of failure of the mission assigned to his unit and an

obstacle to the success of combined units within the command in which he is serving.

With the Army Correspondence Courses, text books from the various Service Schools and the Annual Training Camps, excellent opportunity is afforded in which to reach a satisfactory degree of proficiency. Wearing the uniform, attending patriotic lectures on National Defense, an occasional pleasure ride on horseback and relying solely upon his World War or pre-war experience is not sufficient training for the Reserve officer. No officer ever passed an examination in Field Service Regulations with 100% rating. Military tactics is an everlasting study.

Occasionally one hears a Reserve officer complain and criticize the War Department about various matters concerning the Reserve Corps. It is the writer's opinion that such expressions are not always based upon the proper viewpoint. What is the War Department? What is the Reserve Corps? They are one and all the same thing. The Reserve officer is a part of the whole machine. Constructive criticism and recommendations result in co-ordination—when properly presented and carefully considered the merits are made effective. The National Defense Act binds all forces to one main objective. It is the duty of the individual Reserve officer to give his support to the one great cause. To do this he must devote some of his own time and his prime mission is individual preparedness. Upon doing this, ambition will be realized and he will receive promotion commensurate with his qualifications.

Some Reserve officers, after receiving their commissions, take no further interest in the scheme of National Defense. Preparedness in their opinion is a simple matter to be "worked out by the War Department," and if the emergency does arise they intend to pack up and rush pell-mell to some point where their unit is allocated for mobilization. Do they study the mobilization plans? Are they familiar with current changes? Are they assisting in procurement of cadres as a nucleus for their own unit? Do they know anything about the men enlisted for these cadres? Do they attend troop, squadron and regimental caucuses? Do they attend division meetings and thus derive benefits from lectures and moving pictures on troop leading? Do they attend equitation classes? Are they studying changes in drill regulations? Are they familiar with current changes in Army Regulations? *Do they know the other officers within their respective commands?* Obviously the answer is NO. Yet, these officers seek promotion. Some think that after holding a commission in their respective grades for the length of time specified in regulations governing promotion they need but ask for such promotion. Common sense indicates they are not entitled to the honor or the title and certainly are not qualified to serve in a higher capacity.

Although my personal opinion may not be coincident with that of others, those who are holding commissions as Reserve officers who do not find time to devote some effort and study for proficiency in their respective grades should not be carried on the roster as such. It is obvious that should an



emergency arise each will be useless as an officer. C. M. T. C. and R. O. T. C. graduates will in the next few years have produced better material than such uninterested officers now holding commissions. The Regular officers on duty with Reserve Corps units are ready and willing to assist the Reserve officers to the end that all may attain a high state of proficiency. Without co-operation and willingness on the part of the Reserve officers this cannot be accomplished. Appeal after appeal has been made and some even refrain from answering communications.

In conclusion, it is my opinion that the present National Defense Act is the most feasible plan of preparedness the citizens of the United States have ever had. After all, the Officers' Reserve Corps consists of those citizens who believe it should be maintained and promulgated 100 percent. Repeal this Act and see how many of these present known "uninterested" Reserve officers will again declare themselves for preparedness. There is a true saying, that, "If everyone works a little—no one will be overworked." Honor and Authority can only be balanced by Duty and Responsibility. To attain higher honors and greater authority one must be qualified for the corresponding responsibilities. If the Reserve officer desires promotion he must, by devotion to duty, qualify himself for the honor which he seeks.

## Order Now Your Extra Copies

of the

## July Cavalry Journal

containing an added seventy page, fully illustrated account of

# THE BATTLE OF THE LITTLE BIG HORN

CUSTER'S LAST FIGHT

No Increase in Price.

Sixty-five Cents Each

**AN HISTORIC WORK OF GREAT VALUE**



# Polo Horsemanship

BY

J. WATSON WEBB

Member International Championship Teams of 1921 and 1924\*

**H**ORSEMANSHIP is without doubt a very important factor in Polo. Practically every high goal player has been at least a fair horseman.

It can be divided into three different phases, commencing with the selection of the pony, whether it be green or made. Right here we will find some men able to select good green prospects, and yet make serious errors in buying finished ponies, or vice versa. It is conceded that the pony or mount of today must be very nearly thoroughbred, or with a preponderance of thoroughbred blood, in order to stay a full seven and one-half minute period, or two periods as is the usual requirement, in a high class first class game, carrying at least in most cases one hundred and fifty pounds. The first qualification, therefore, of a good all around horseman is to select the proper animal.

The second qualification of importance is the proper training of the animal, and this very few of our acknowledged good polo horsemen are able to do, chiefly no doubt because they have not the time to devote to it. In this respect the officers of the army are and should be more proficient, as they thoroughly understand the principles of equitation. These principles, however, are of little avail unless the man has inborn ability of this kind. In fact, there are really not many civilians who are able to make a first class pony. Patience with the animal in this phase is the most necessary qualification. Time should come next, as far too many ponies are spoilt in this country due to playing them too soon in too fast games.

Last and, of course, of the greatest importance is polo horsemanship on the field, and it is difficult to determine just what makes a good horseman on the field, so many are the requirements. It combines deliberation, courage, patience, judgment and balance, it being taken for granted that the man has the necessary riding ability. The rider should have perfect control over his mount at every moment and at every speed. In the game this should result in getting the pony to the exact spot required, either to ride off an opponent or hit the ball, at exactly the right moment. In other words, perfect timing, as in all sports and games, is a very important factor. This will make the stroke comparatively easy, while a fraction of a second one way or the other will result in a poor shot being made. Anyone knows that a team which is being pressed and hurried by their stronger opponents never make their strokes as well as the winning side, due principally to lack of timing.

\*Broadcast January 14, 1926, under auspices of Horse Association of America.

As in any game or business, patience and absolute control of one's temper are of paramount importance. Nothing is ever gained by getting angry at the pony and abusing it, although at times punishment is necessary. The disposition of the animal which is selected must be of the best but of more importance is the disposition of the rider.

There are no definite rules to lay down to make a good horseman, but we can all strive along certain lines and thus improve our chances of being one. A great deal, as in all things in life, must depend on love of the game, ambition to be successful at it, and perhaps after all is said and done, most of the characteristics necessary to make a good horseman are inborn and not developed.

Polo horsemanship on the field is of the greatest importance because one can usually get some kind of a made pony. There are no doubt few, if any, men who are horsemen in all phases. Some may select a good animal but not be able to develop it. Others may select mediocre animals and yet make a good deal out of them, but all to be classed as good horsemen must be able to ride their mount well on the polo field. Perhaps the surest test of a good polo horseman is this ability; to ride any kind of a pony, good or bad, and get the best out of the animal. Even the best ponies vary a great deal and require different methods of handling and playing to get the best out of them. A good horseman will play the same pony for years, and the animal will continue to improve through good horsemanship.

Speed is the cry of the modern game of polo, and no doubt will continue to be so. Speed has spoilt many a good green pony in the making, and here the judgment of the good horseman comes into play in not overdoing a pony he is developing.

Returning to the first phase a moment, the selection of the mount, it does not seem necessary to try and describe the conformation of the animal, as there is but one ideal for the thoroughbred type well known to us all. The right disposition, however, in the man and the animal is the absolute necessary foundation to build on to develop a first class horseman and a first class polo pony.

Before finishing, I should like to add that from personal experience I have derived an enormous amount of help by watching men, whom I considered the best, ride and play polo. Any success that I have had I attribute largely to watching a man whom I consider the best horseman I have ever seen on any kind of a horse (although he has schooled ponies but had no chance to play polo) W. H. Hopkins. The benefits to be derived from observation are great if one concentrates.

# Mounting a Guard Troop

BY

Major CHARLES L. CLIFFORD, Cavalry D. O. L.  
Senior Instructor, Cavalry, New York National Guard

**N**ATIONAL Guard cavalry is not mounted up to strength by the Federal Government as is the regular service. Thirty-two so-called horses is the troop allowance. It is a lucky organization that has more than half of this number really serviceable. Replacements are difficult and of an inferior type.

The cavalry Guard (or that of New York State, at any rate), is more interested in the horse element of service than in the strictly military aspect. Love of the horse is the big inducement to enlistment. Therefore, the organization commander's problem in the Guard is to mount his troop not only serviceably but with a type of horse that will be of a quality to hold the trooper's interest. As most of the troops are well up to strength, that means that he must on his own initiative and from civil association or private funds, provide about sixty horses in addition to those allowed by the Government.

Now horses of a sort may be bought in New York State cheaper probably than anywhere in the world. I have seen many horse auctions up here where dozens of queer looking creatures were going as low as six dollars a head. But if this sort of animal were bought it would very quickly defeat the object in view. Interest in the individual horse is of first importance in the guard. In the regular army the trooper learns to resign himself to frequent changes but the Guard trooper feels that he should have his original horse right through and resents any attempt at a change.

The wise troop commander cooperates most carefully in this matter. So then, the first problem in importance of the National Guard captain is to get together the proper number of interesting horses.

In New York State there are six troops located, one each, in the following cities: Buffalo, Geneseo, Rochester, Syracuse, Utica and Albany. The balance of the brigade is in or about New York City. The funds available for remounting purposes are derived from horse rentals. In the "Up State" cities above named there is little or no serious competition from livery stables or riding academies. As a result the troop income is steady and considerable, as all organization owned horses are let out. Another advantage of this policy is that it attracts the better type of young civilian to the troop, where eventually he may enlist.

The income from these rentals is properly devoted to the purchase of horses and to their upkeep. It may be noted that these "Up State" troops enjoy a significant situation geographically. They are either in, or close to, the famous Genesee Valley. This valley lies between Buffalo and Rochester, so three of the troops are included. The others are within easy distance by rail.

The Genesee Valley has long been recognized as an ideal horse breeding country. Such enthusiasts as the Wadsworths, Macys, Whitings, Woodwards and others are unselfishly engaged in breeding and popularizing the well bred horse. They are encouraging the farmer to raise young horses of breeding and assuring him of a market at steady and satisfactory prices. Young horse shows are held every year and a stud book has been started. Within a short time such horses as the following have been at stud in the Valley; *War Call*, *Adams Express*, *Uncle George*, *Wonder Boy*, *Al Block*, *Eye-brow*, *Estimator*, *Ormsdale*, etc.

The Genesee Valley Hunt, which meets three times a week at Genesee during the Fall, is the Mecca for horse lovers and hunter enthusiasts. Excel-



**Bay Gelding by "Wonder Boy". Height 15-3 Hands. Weight, 1050 Pounds.  
Age 4 Years.**

lent mounts may be rented at the stables of Troop M of the Guard, which makes most of its revenue in this way and by the sale of qualified hunters. The beautiful country of the Valley is ideal for this sport. Here, at many of the meetings will be found the "Up State" Guard officers, especially encouraged by the Master, Winthrop Chanler, himself an old soldier and a fine example to all sportsmen.

These visiting officers rarely return to their stations without having gone all over the horse question with each other and in many cases have lined up promising remounts through the local troop commander, who has intimate knowledge of all the young horses in the Valley, through the men of his troop, many of whom are prosperous farmers. Latterly the establishment of the

half-bred registry has simplified the locating of these young horses and has made their purchase and ownership a more interesting process.

As an example of one way of handling this difficult remount subject I am going to describe the system now in effect in the Rochester troop, Troop F.

Every Fall the troop veterinarian, captain and stable sergeant go on a searching tour through the Valley. They have to start with, a tentative list of horses reported as desirable. Two types of horses are now being bought: horses from five to seven that have been broken and can go almost imme-



**Bay Mare by "Estimator". Height, 16 Hands. Weight, 1200 Pounds. Age 4 Years.**

diately to work in the troop; and a higher quality of horse from three to not over five. These last horses are usually not broken and are all chosen from registered stock and from such types as appear to promise good show prospects. The first class averages the troop about \$100 a head; the second about \$250. At present the troop is well mounted with the first type of horse and with the second type as mounts for the non-commissioned officers. The officers have a very high type of mount in this troop. Nearly all the first type, or trooper's mounts, are Valley horses, half-bred chunks, fifteen hands, one inch, and all bays. They are by far the most uniformly excellent mounts I have seen in any organization—either Guard or Regular Army. Thus each private has a decent looking mount that he knows has some breeding, that he swears has a lot, and in which he takes excessive pride.

In this section of the country horse shows are frequent, located within easy shipping distance of one another and very comprehensive in classes.

Special encouragement is given guardsmen to enter—both officers and men. As Troop F is now well mounted for ordinary service work it has been decided to build up a string of higher quality horses, such as those mentioned first above, especially selected as show prospects, and to be ridden by a team composed of the best horsemen of the troop. A special class for this purpose is undergoing instruction one extra night a week.

It must be remembered, however, that National Guard soldiers have not the time for horse training that the regular has, so, instead of intermittent and uneven periods of work on these new horses—which at best would give them too little work and hurried schooling, an expert in the training of hunters has



**Brown Gelding. Height, 16-3 Hands. Weight, 1200 Pounds. Irish Bred.  
Type Officers' Mount.**

been engaged by the troop and he spends his entire day in slow and patient work on the new horses. At present there are eight of this type of horse in training.

It is my belief that, after gentling, and a little preliminary work on the longe, nothing quite replaces the schooling done with the long reins—both on hunters and polo mounts. This, of course, in the hands of a skillful and experienced man. A man unused to such work would soon do more harm than good with them and had better stick to the longe up to the time for mounting. With this apparatus the horse is under complete discipline, is unexcited because unencumbered with a rider while learning his first and most difficult lessons; and gets mouthing and flexions that only an exceptional pair of hands would give him mounted. He can be schooled over jumps quietly



and under perfect control. At present all the horses undergoing winter schooling in the troop, both hunters and polo horses, are given a good deal of this type of work before being ridden.

It is expected that by the first spring show these young horses will be ready for their debut. Preliminary to that they will be assigned their riders, who will have completed the special course in jumping and should be capable of handling these young horses quietly and intelligently.

All of these horses were picked up this Fall in the Valley within forty miles of Rochester. It is remarkable what breedly looking animals have been bought up for as low as \$200. Of course, to get them at such a price requires



**Brown Mare, by "Uncle George". Height, 15-2 Hands. Weight, 950 Pounds. Age 4 Years. Polo Prospect.**

shrewd bargaining with the farmers and the purchase of several. Also, I have noticed amongst the farmers a very friendly attitude towards the military. The mere mention of the "Troop" brings a smile and the price goes down considerably.

It is expected that certain of these horses that make good at the larger shows will be sold at sufficient profit to make the idea of an extra string of horses for show purposes, self supporting. The others will be retained as mounts for the non-commissioned officers. New ones will be picked up each year from among the younger prospects noted at the previous year's canvass through the Valley.

Many of these horses will also be used by the officers during the hunting season at Geneseo which will qualify them as hunters and give their riders the best kind of practice in real cross-country going.



# An Historic Jag

BY

Lieutenant Colonel W. A. GRAHAM, J. A. G.

**A**MONG the forgotten heroes of the 1812 period who went into the discard unwept, unhonored and unsung, consider Thomas Coulter. Thomas, so the records declare, was a Brigadier General of the East Tennessee Militia. How he acquired that exalted rank, or what he did to earn it, history has failed to state; it tells us only how he lost it. And 'tis a sad and shocking tale, and one that points a moral.

Picture if you will this soldier bold, this sturdy general, the contemporary, so to speak, of the great Napoleon, planning by deeds of daring and by Tennessean strategy to emulate the magic of the Corsican; through the mist of time discern his martial figure, as, fresh from the sunshine of his native hills, and fresher yet from the moonshine of his native stills, he leads his mountaineers against the invading hosts of Britain, to the music of the fifes and drums.

Alas for Thomas Coulter; alas, for gallant hopes and noble aspirations! Alas, also, for prospects and expectations of a brilliant military career! Right in the midst of it all, in the very bloom of his manhood was he cut down, to wither like a blasted flower; and no more did the paths of glory echo to his stalwart tread. Let fall a tear for Thomas Coulter, who fell, a martyr to a glorious cause, in the year of our Lord 1815 (104 B. V.)\*, at Mobile, Alabama.

Not that he died. Oh, no! He was tried by a general court martial and cashiered; and it is the purpose of these lines to relate the tale, for of all the "causes celebres" whose records fill the teeming archives of the War Department, that which contains the story of the trial of Brigadier General Thomas Coulter of the Tennessee Militia is in a class by itself; unique in the annals of military jurisprudence as well for the quaintness of its pleadings as for the strangeness of its doings. The court martial, so often and indeed so usually a heavy, solemn, turgid thing, reflects a different light from Coulter's case; and read now, after the lapse of more than a hundred years, its record is a distinct, if not distinctive, contribution to the gayety of nations.

For General Coulter was tried for drunkenness and unofficerlike conduct; and if one may grant full faith and credit to the specifications laid against him, the military life of this warrior of a bygone day was one continuous, beautiful, purple sunset. A fanatic devotee of the Demon Rum, he was the hardest, sincerest, most earnest drinker of whom the Army has a record.

Four specifications set out the details of his sprees, each one concluding with a little homily upon the evils of intemperance. They write the biography of General Coulter from November, 1814, to February, 1815, as one long,

\*Before Volstead.

protracted jag. From "Camp White, near Knoxville" to "Camp Martin, near Washington" they trace the general's lurid route with most careful and painstaking attention to details; and from Camp Martin to Mobile they sketch his wild career with even greater particularity. If Thomas drew a sober breath in those four months the fact escaped the attention of Surgeon Wiat, who preferred the charges.

Brig. Gen. Thomas Coulter, East Tennessee Militia, was tried by G. C. M. at Mobile, Alabama, during February, 1815. The personnel of the court convened by Major General McIntosh February 24, 1815, was:

Brigadier General Taylor, President.

Members

Col. Samuel Bayles  
Col. Edwin Booth  
Col. David L. Booth  
Lt. Col. Peter Perkins

Supernumeraries

Lieutenant Colonel Joab Hill  
Lieutenant Colonel Wm. Jones  
Lieutenant Colonel Wm. Tunnell  
R. M. Allison, Esq., J. A.

The charges and specifications preferred by Edwin Wiatt, Surgeon to the 5th Regt. East Tennessee Militia, read as follows:—

Charge 1st. *Drunkenness.*

Specification 1st.

That the said Brigadier General Thomas Coulter did in the month of November last, while his Brigade was at Camp White in the neighborhood of Knoxville, become frequently intoxicated, but particularly on the night of the 24th of the said month he was so much so that he could not properly stand without assistance, much less attend to the duties of his office. In this situation the said Brigadier General Thomas Coulter became an object of diversion for those who were present. Such conduct as this we know to be disgraceful in citizens, but how much greater the disgrace when we witness such an example exhibited to soldiers by their general.

Specification 2nd.

That the said Brigadier General Thomas Coulter did become frequently intoxicated between the 2d and 11th of November while his Brigade was encamped at Camp Martin near Washington. This was noticed not only by the citizens of that place but also by the soldiers under his command. Such conduct in a commanding officer we know will never entitle him to that respect due him from the soldiers but on the contrary will always render him a fit object for their diversion.

Specification 3rd.

Again that the said Brigadier General Thomas Coulter has been intoxicated *more or less* ever since his arrival at this place which was on the

19th of this month, and on the night of the 20th of the said month the said Brigadier General Thomas Coulter became beastly drunk, so much so that it was impossible for him to stand without assistance; consequently it became absolutely necessary for one of his soldiers to accompany him out of his marquee.

Specification 4th.

Again that the said Brigadier General Thomas Coulter on the evening of the 22nd of the said month while on the bank of the river where his men were crossing, was so much intoxicated that it was with difficulty he could sit on his horse. This was noticed, I could venture to affirm by every officer and soldier present. Again that on the night of the said day he was fortunately found lying in a wagon rut by two travellers who came and communicated the sad news to camp. Two young gentlemen started immediately in search of the said Brigadier General Thomas Coulter and were so fortunate as to meet him on his way to Camp assisted by two men and a horse, and he is now at this time while I am writing these charges and specifications unfit to perform the duties of his office in consequence of last evening's fit of intoxication.

Charge 2nd. *Ungentlemanly and unofficerlike conduct.*

Specification to Charge 2nd:

That the said Brigadier General Thomas Coulter did between the 2nd and 5th of February during his delay at a little place in the Mississippi Territory called the Pine Level, act in a way which was unbecoming an officer and a gentleman; first, by becoming beastly drunk and thereby rendering himself a laughing stock for those who were present, and secondly, by tamely submitting to the most abusive language imaginable from Colonel Fisher without even showing the least disposition of resentment.

(Signed) Edwin Wiatt, Surgeon 5th Regiment,  
East Tennessee Militia.

To these charges the prisoner pleaded "Not Guilty" and moved the court for an adjournment to the next day, for the preparation of his case; and when the court met, February 28, the prisoner submitted a "shewing" for an adjournment, consisting of an affidavit setting forth names of numerous officers "by whom he believes he will be able to disprove many of the facts set forth in the specifications," and whose testimony "he believes he shall be able to procure at a future period." The court deemed the "shewing" insufficient and "calculated in its tendency to defeat the trial entirely"; but adjourned till the next day, March 1st, at which time the prisoner "stated to the court that he was indisposed and unable to attend today"; whereupon the court, "feeling every disposition to oblige," as its record quaintly states, adjourned till the next day "at which time General Coulter will attend prepared for his trial or

the Court will then proceed without fail, and the trial will be no longer procrastinated."

On convening March 2nd, the certificate of Surgeon David Nelson, 4th Tennessee Militia, was presented, which informed the court that "Brigadier General Coulter has a short time since been seized with an obstinate dysentery, what with the violent remedies used for his relief, has left him in so debilitated a situation that he is by no means able to leave his quarters": whereupon the court again adjourned to the next day.

On March 3, the Judge Advocate was "too much indisposed to attend today" and "Capt. Adam S. Saffold of the Georgia troop" was ordered to act temporarily. Another certificate from Surgeon Nelson conveyed the tidings that "General Coulter is not yet sufficiently recovered to attend court martial with any kind of safety," whereupon the court, having exhausted its patience, addressed the following note to General Coulter—

"Brigadier General Coulter—The court after duly considering the note from your Surgeon deem it an insufficient excuse for your absence. You are therefore hereby required to attend this court now sitting *instantly*, or the court will proceed without you."

But General Coulter, instead of hastening to the presence of his judges, sent a reply, in which he said:

"I received your note, but as to complying with its contents it is not possible for me to do, as I am at this time laid low under a very painful disease which I fear will terminate in my final exit."

Whereupon the court adjourned till March 6th, at which time the trial proceeded. The record describes the first witness as: "Colonel Samuel Bayles, a member of the court and a witness sworn on the part of the United States." He testified:

"I have frequently seen General Coulter in a situation (from intoxication as I conceive) incapable of attending to the duties of his office: one or two days at Knoxville, and frequently at Camp Martin near Washington and at Camp Shields. He was drunk for two days at Pine Level, during which time Colonel Fisher asked him for a certificate showing that the troops had crossed the Alabama River at his (Fisher's) private ferry. General Coulter declined and a quarrel arose, and Colonel Fisher challenged General Coulter to a duel. General Coulter replied that 'being in the service of the United States he was not on an equal footing but would meet him in the morning,' to which Fisher replied 'that he was not nor would he ever be' and 'threatened to cowhide him if he did not shut his mouth and said if he had a rope he would hang him.' General Coulter made no reply, being then in bed. He gave Fisher the certificate the next morning. The duties of his office were attended to by General Coulter's aid, but for whom they must have been neglected as the General was frequently too much intoxicated to attend to them. His aid, when

he turned back and left the army, did so not because of ill health, but as he stated, 'because he wished he had not started for that the conduct of the General was such that he would be broken and he, the aid, would be out of office.' When Colonel Fisher used the abusive language to General Coulter, said the witness, 'the latter was not in a condition to defend himself. The next morning he was tolerably sober, as much so as the case would admit of.'

The next witness was Lt. Col. Edwin E. Booth, *another member of the Court*, who testified:

"I have frequently seen General Coulter intoxicated at different times and places; one evening at Camp White I recollect that he could not get to his quarters. But he did get there with the assistance of some men after falling in the mud. *'Twas a very muddy time.* I saw him frequently intoxicated both at Camp Martin and Camp Shields. At Pine Level his conduct was such that I was dissatisfied with it, particularly his submitting to Colonel Fisher's abusive language. Colonel Fisher was also intoxicated, but General Coulter tried to evade a quarrel more than I should have done. Fisher did not make a written challenge. General Coulter said he would 'see him in the morning,' to which Fisher replied 'By G—d, if that is what you are at, I will see you anyway.' Colonel Bayles and I understood this to be a meeting as between gentlemen and we interfered to prevent further jangling. But there were many rough words passed after that, Fisher swearing he would whip the General anyhow'."

Brigade Majors Jonathan Finn, and Haywood Bennet were the next witnesses to the General's intoxication, the latter describing how at the camp on Lookout Mountain, "he came to camp riding with a man behind him and one by his side walking, and from his words and actions was not capable of attending to his duty."

Colonel Gilbert C. Russell described the altercation with Colonel Fisher; that the latter "made use of loud and harsh language which the General at first seemed to resent and complained of Fisher's treatment. Fisher remarked that as he was a General commanding a body of fine men from Tennessee, if he felt himself aggrieved he could get satisfaction in any way he chose. General Coulter remarked that he was not on a footing with him. Fisher replied he was glad he had so much sense, as to know he was *not* on a footing with a gentleman, and declared that if he did not give the certificate he would cudgel it out of him or force it, or put him thru his facings. General Coulter was very much intoxicated and so was Fisher, who once or twice attempted to strike the General but was prevented. Fisher bestowed many epithets of abuse on the General which excited a good deal of laughter in the company present. Fisher told the General he "had hung better men and better soldiers," and forbid him speaking where he was. General Coulter submitted tamely without showing the smallest resentment. In the morning Colonel Fisher was in

the passage when General Coulter stepped out and said Fisher had abused him without cause the overnight, to which Fisher replied that he *had* cause and that what he had said he would say again; that if the General was vexed he might get satisfaction; that he would compel him to sign the certificate. General Coulter was then sober, but still did not manifest that spirit of resentment generally discoverable in persons throughout the world. Sometime in the morning witness again saw him. He was very much intoxicated and on hearing some one say that General Coulter and a citizen were quarreling, witness stepped out and saw General Coulter on foot holding his horse by the bridle and several persons about him. "He pulled out his sword and staggered forward and stuck it into the ground and staggered back against a post." (Tableau.)

The witnesses for the defense damned the General with faint praise.

Lt. Burgess testified that he "did not know that he had seen General Coulter when he thought he was intoxicated. Lt. Davis saw him on several occasions and "did not discover that he was drunk." Andrew Early "saw him a *little* drunk at Camp White," and Lt. Jones "did not see him intoxicated at Camp Shields, Washington or Knoxville that he knew of; but he did not visit his quarters often"; saw him "intoxicated at Mr. Ropes after the troops crossed the river, but not so much so but that he could attend to his duties."

In the midst of the proceedings, Major General McIntosh, the convening officer, on March 13th, issued the following order:

"The general court martial ordered on the 24th for the trial of Brigadier General Coulter, whereof Brigadier General Taylor was President, in consequence of the *latter's* arrest, Colonel D. S. Booth of the Georgia detachment is hereby ordered to supercede General Taylor as President and will after deciding on the trial of General Coulter, *proceed to the trial of General Taylor* and all other prisoners that may be brought before it previous to its adjournment."

The court, now having in prospect more business in the matter of trying Generals, and desiring, perhaps, to conclude its labors before the war was over, hurried General Coulter to his fate, who submitted in his defence a long dissertation upon the law of courts-martial, discussed the various degrees of drunkenness, and the weaknesses of human nature; and rested: and "after mature deliberation," so the record reads, the Court sentenced, "the said Brigadier General Thomas Coulter to be cashiered."

It would be interesting to know what became of General Taylor. The archives of the War Department are silent. The record of the doings of this Court ends abruptly here.



# Has the Buffalo a Sense of Humor?

BY

Major General J. T. DICKMAN, U. S. Army, Retired

**A**MONG the many denizens of the Zoological Park on Rock Creek near Washington, D. C., there is a huge specimen of the *Bison Americanus*, or buffalo. Whatever may have been his previous abode and the manner of his separation therefrom, at present he is confined to the limits of a small enclosure of posts and wire forming a yard around his stable, which is located near one of the roads through the park. He has no companion to share the sorrows of his dreary life, and his inherited instinct for roaming at will over large areas is subdued by restriction to a space hardly large enough to enable him to acquire full speed in a charge. The gloomy monotony of his existence is not relieved by any incident of interest, and he wanders about in a listless way, apparently resigned to his fate. His physical condition, however, remains unimpaired, although his appearance is ragged at this season of shedding; his bright eyes form two brilliant points against the dark, shaggy background of his powerful forequarters. What could turn up to soften his dejected mien and enliven his tristful state? And who would suspect him as being still capable of taking an interest in life and of even possessing a sense of humor?

To the rapidly diminishing remnant of those who have seen the buffalo on his native heath, and to some of those who know him only in the stories of The Plains, the following incident may prove of interest and at the same time furnish affirmative answers to the questions propounded.

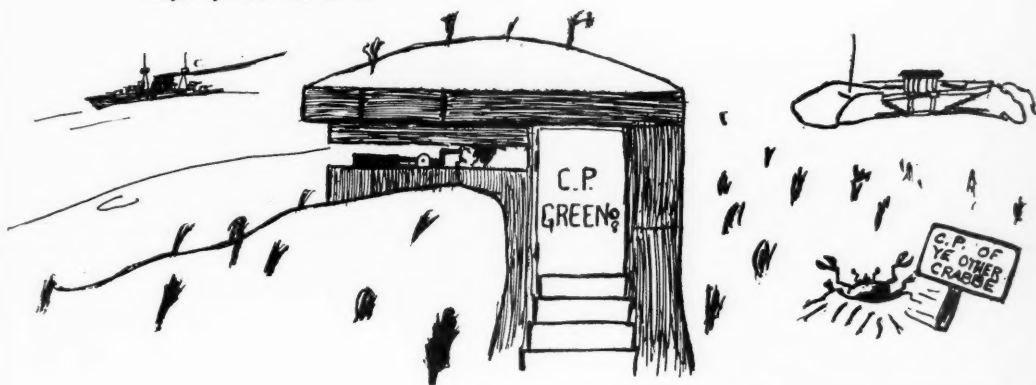
In the early part of last May, Troop F, 3rd Cavalry, passed through Zoological Park on one of its weekly practice marches. Half a mile before arriving at the region of animal cages the horses pricked up their ears and with little whiffs and furtive glances plainly indicated that they were on the alert and that things were not to their liking. These symptoms of apprehension continued to increase, and as the leading troopers were approaching the bison standing in all his dignity near the edge of the road, their mounts made a sudden discovery and rushed in the opposite direction; and although no horses in our army have better training, the head of the column was badly deranged and the troopers had busy moments in keeping their seats and maintaining control.

Seeing the trouble he was creating, our bovine friend, with a wicked twinkle in his eye, proceeded to get into the game and contribute to the hilarity of the occasion. After a few preliminary movements he went down and rolled over and over, to the increasing consternation of the equines and of the rookies on them; and then, to show satisfaction with the havoc he had wrought and his readiness to meet all comers, he issued his *défi* by pawing the earth and shaking his huge mane. The tail of the troop managed to get by, in open order, and the buffalo as a parting shot kicked up his heels and indulged in other undignified antics. Who will deny that he enjoyed the sport and had the time of his life?



# YE BALLADE OF YE ANCIENTE COSMOLINE<sup>1</sup>

It is an anciente Cosmoline  
Who dwellethe by ye sea,  
And, lyke ye sande-crabbe, in ye sande  
Mayntaynethe his C. P.



On wyntrie nightes, when blowe ye wyndes  
And braste ye wayves on shore,  
He callethe uppe his progenie  
And telles his tayle once more.

"When yonge, I dyd forsake my home  
Upon ye sea frontiere,  
And voy'ged to ye interiore  
Wherein I spente a yeare.

"A somber yeare, a dismal yeare,  
A wretched yeare I knewe  
Betweene two grimme and grizzlye thynges  
A horse and a C. U.<sup>2</sup>

"A stranger folke live in that lande  
Ye mortar wotte they notte,  
Nor do they hyve that grimme devyce  
That hoystes ye A. P.<sup>3</sup> shotte.

"No mynes knowe they, nor plotting boardes,  
Nor anti-aircrafte fyre;  
Theyre customes straynge and awe-fulle are—  
I thoughte I shoulde expyre!

"Amongste this companie fulle straynge  
(Including some Marines)  
Ye Warre Departemente sette us downe,  
Some fourtie Cosmolines!



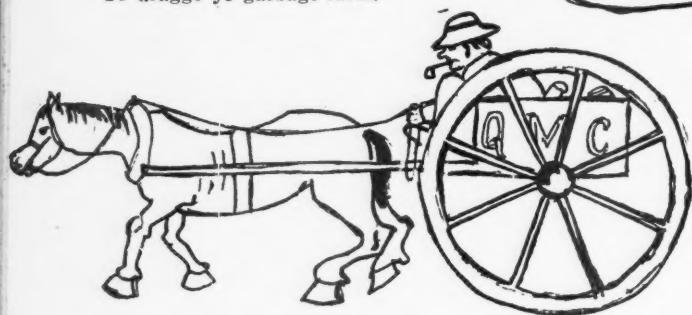
- (1) A Coast Artilleryman.
- (2) C—unsatisfactory. The lowest grade on problems at the General Service Schools.
- (3) Armor piercing.

"Of mannie trybes this strayingere folke—  
Ye Doughboye Trybe, and suche,  
Ye Ordnance and ye Enginiere  
(Who don't amounte to muche).

"Ye Waggonne-Soldiere withe hys spurres,  
A Doctor here and there,  
A Chemiste and an A. G. D.  
And Supermenne of Aire.

"But strayingeste folke of all to us,—  
Hardboyled as any egges,—  
Was a trybe that *lyked to ryde a horse*,  
Y'clepte ye "Yellowe-legges."

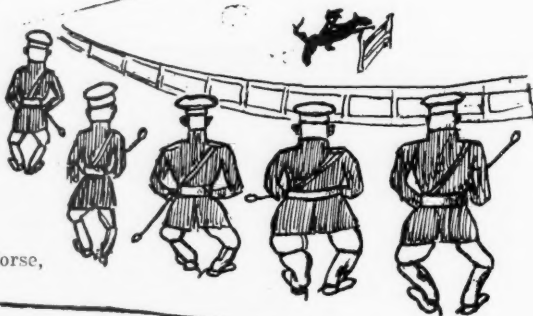
"Ye knowe ye horse? An evil Beaste,  
From menne welle sette aparte—  
One passethe 'rounde this poste eache morne  
To dragge ye garbage-carte.



"Behynde that carte a sentrie goes  
Bearing a loaded gunne,  
To shoote this wilde and fearsome Beaste  
In case he startes to runne.

"Ye Cavalrie dyd thynke this Beaste  
An assette to ye Nationne;  
They leaped uponne ye Crytter's backe  
To prove their Equitationne!

"They talked of Horse, they dreamed of Horse,  
They dwelt on horsey lore;  
They pondered equine-managemente  
Around ye stable-doore.



"One of these Beastes, of eville miene,  
Was known as *Jarbelo*<sup>4</sup>  
And lyke the Lammbe that Marye hadde  
Wyth mee he hadde to goe.

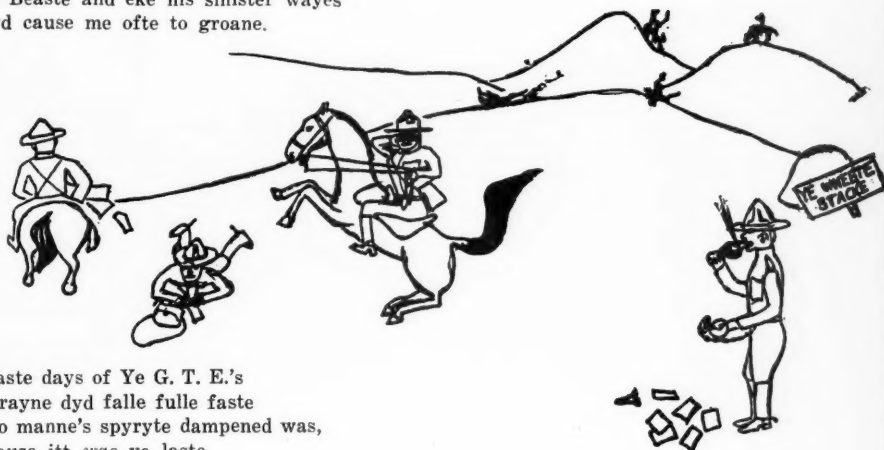


(4) The G. T. E.'s of 1925 were held near a prominent terrain feature known as Jarbello Mound. The writer evidently found that Jar—below was the most pronounced characteristic of his charger.

"Daye after daye, as forthe we fayred  
 To succor General A,  
 On *Jarbelo* I needes muste ryde  
 To hynder mee alwaye.

"At lengthe came thynges called "G. T. E.'s"<sup>5</sup>  
 Uponne ye whyche I wente,  
 Butte eville-visayged *Jarbelo*  
 Keppte watche uponne my tente.

"And everie daye, when forthe I fayred  
 With troubles of my owne,  
 Thys Beaste and eke his sinister wayes  
 Dyd cause me ofte to groane.

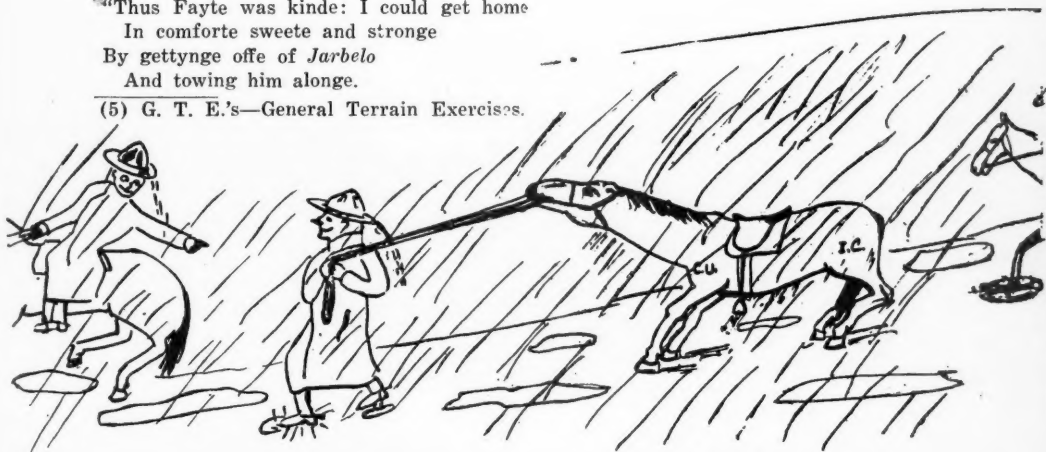


"Ye laste days of Ye G. T. E.'s  
 Ye rayne dyd falle fulle faste  
 But no manne's spyryte dampened was,  
 Because itt *was* ye laste.

"'Tis darkest juste before ye dawne—  
 For once I played in lucke:  
*Jarbelo* got short-circuited  
 In alle ye rayne and mucke.

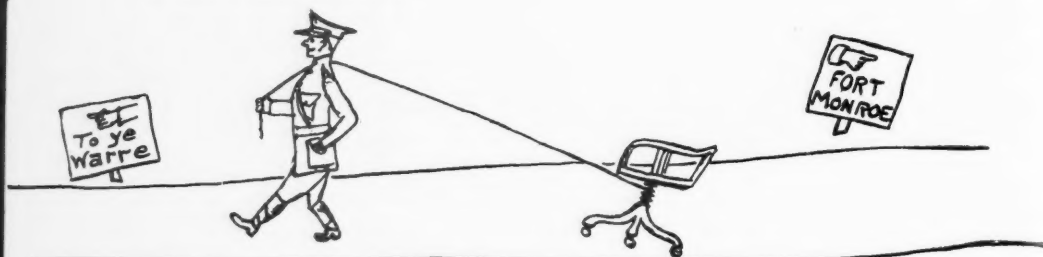
"Thus Fayte was kinde: I could get home  
 In comforte sweete and stronge  
 By gettynge offe of *Jarbelo*  
 And towing him alonge.

(5) G. T. E.'s—General Terrain Exercises.



"Now Godde forbyd that ever I  
 Shoule ryde a Horse agayne,  
 But should emergencie aryse  
 I'm going to praye for rayne.

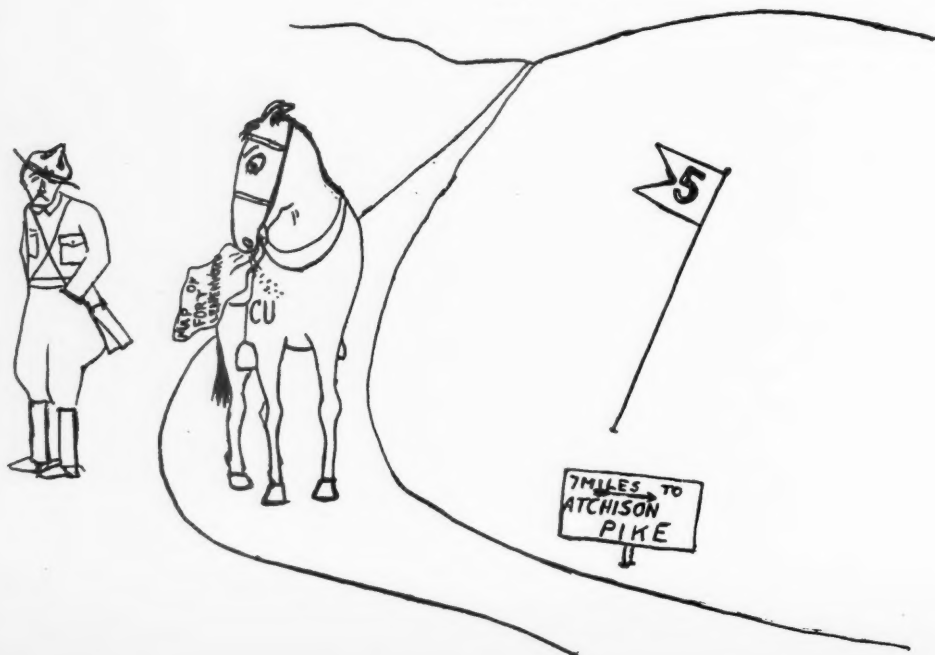
"My center-pintle swivvle-chayre  
 Is good enough for mee,  
 And, having castors, it wille rolle  
 If such a neede should be.



"Yette feele I to thys verrie daye  
 A tendernesse belowe  
 Where I used to hitt ye saddle  
 On ye backe of Jarbelo.

"And, thanks bee to my trayning,  
 I am never att a losse;  
 Dydn't I gette through Leavenworthe,  
 Though hampered bye a Horsse?"

FRED. M. GREEN.  
 Major, C. A. C.



## Surprise and Destruction of a Platoon of German Dragoons by Mounted Combat

Translated from *Revue de Cavalerie* by

First Lieutenant JOHN C. HAMILTON, Cavalry

**I**N the retreat of the Fourth French Army on Ornain, the 19th Chasseurs had bivouacked the night of September 2-3 on the plateau between Autry and the eastern edge of the Bois d'Autry.

Toward 3:30 A. M., the infantry outposts on the western edge of the Bois d'Autry had fallen back under the protection of patrols of the 19th Chasseurs and that regiment had again taken up its mission as rear-guard of the Second Army Corps.

Its axis of march was: Autry, Condé-lès-Autry, Servon, and the Gran'route de Sainte Meneshould.

About noon, the regiment halted in a meadow between Ville-sur-Tourbe and the bois de Ville. The heat was suffocating. Under the protection of the rear-guard march outposts, men and horses ate and drank, the halt lasting about an hour.

On resuming the march, the 1st platoon, 3rd squadron took over the duty of advance guard for the regiment.

The platoon commander (Lieutenant Navarre) was with the point, commanded by Sergeant Jeannequin. The body of the platoon followed at some distance.

The formation had hardly been taken in arriving at the village when the point saw two groups of enemy cavalry, dismounted, one in the northern part of the village (A); the other in the southern (B). (See map.)

The platoon commander immediately threw his point at the northern group, called to him the body of his platoon, and went in pursuit of the southern group.

The latter, after having fired several carbine shots which hurt no one, quickly mounted and took to flight. But in spite of the fire which their troopers continued to execute mounted, the group was overtaken at the charge on the road to Virginy, surrounded by the best mounted Chasseurs and the six men composing it were sabered.

From this point (C) where the last German trooper was cut down, the platoon commander saw an assembling of enemy cavalry on hilltop 197 at the edge of the Ville-sur-Tourbe—Berzieux road.

The action had been rapid, and thanks to the cover afforded by the trees along the road, the French platoon had been able to pass unseen by the enemy.

Lieutenant Navarre lost no time in taking advantage of this situation.

The colonel of the 19th Chasseurs, on his part, had sent out another advance guard on leaving Ville-sur-Tourbe. This advance guard, formed of the 2nd platoon, 3rd squadron, under the command of Adjutant\* de Reilhac, had entered on the Sainte Menehould road.

The colonel marched with the body of the platoon.

Hardly had the point of the advance guard crossed the Tourbe, when it was received by a sharp fusilade coming from the south. The firing plainly indicated a strong group of dismounted men, mixed with a convoy of refugees halted to the east and near the road to Sainte Menehould in the neighborhood of hill 197.

Believing that our men had made some sort of mistake, and yet unwilling to admit to himself that his regiment had been outmarched by an enemy party that had slipped between him and the rear guard of the Second Army Corps, the colonel threw forward his new advance guard platoon, hoping to put an end to this mistake if there was one. Adjutant de Reilhac received at the same time the formal order to clean up the terrain if it was the enemy that had to be dealt with.

At the sight of this platoon, deployed east of the Sainte Menehould road, the firing was redoubled, without occasioning however, any losses. Adjutant de Reilhac continued his movement, but soon the enemy cavalrymen separated themselves from the refugees, mounted, and headed in the direction of the fields cut up by ditches stretching to the west of the road.

Evidently they had the intention of crossing the Tourbe between Virginy and Ville-sur-Tourbe.

Adjutant de Reilhac's platoon threw itself in pursuit but was retarded by the nature of the terrain—ditches—tree-trunks, and swamps, with the result that the enemy cavalry soon outdistanced it.

Lieutenant Navarre had guessed rather than perceived all these movements.

Actually, from his position this officer could see the group of enemy cavalrymen, but not the advance of Adjutant de Reilhac's platoon, which was hidden from him by the slope of the terrain and a long line of poplar trees, (PP).

He was sure, however, that at the sight of the 19th Chasseurs who were to take the Sainte Menehould road, either by Malmy or by Ville-sur-Tourbe, the enemy party would decide to withdraw rapidly, and he quickly resolved to bar their retreat.

The terrain presented itself as follows:

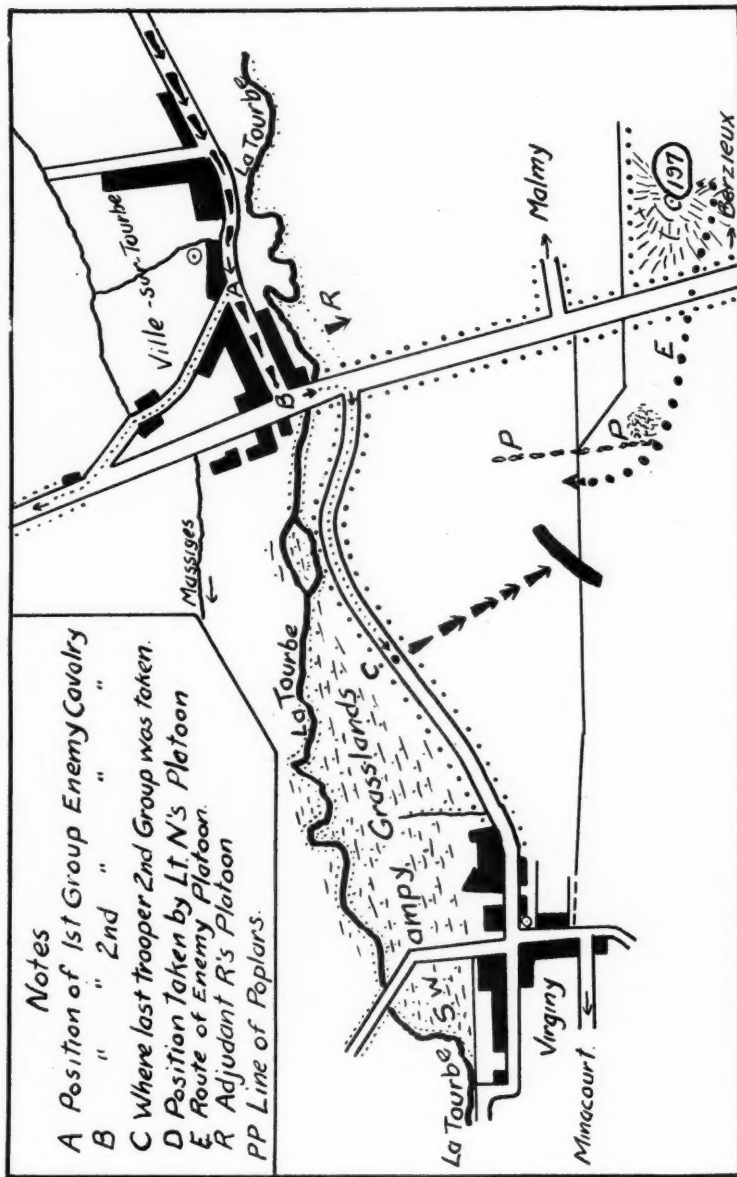
The knoll which crowned hill 197, fell away several meters to the west of the Sainte Menehould road. Here began a rather broad depression, oriented north-south, and ending at the Ville-sur-Tourbe—Virginy road. It was bounded on its western side by a long line of poplar trees paralleled by a deep ditch. To the west of this depression another hill arose, the axis being

\*Ranking non-commissioned officer of a troop.



# Notes

- A Position of 1st Group Enemy Cavalry
- B " " 2nd " "
- C Where last trooper 2nd Group was taken.
- D Position Taken by Lt. N's Platoon
- E Route of Enemy Platoon.
- R Adjutant R's Platoon
- PP Line of Poplars.



northeast-southwest. The first houses of Virginy, at which place only the Tourbe can be crossed, were huddled on the inferior border on the western slope of the fold of the ground and extend to the swampy meadows of the river.

Two hypotheses presented themselves to Lieutenant Navarre: either the enemy would slip into the depression, counting on passing unperceived and would follow it all the way to the Virginy road; or he would ascend to the opposite crest so as to gain directly the crossing of the Tourbe at Virginy.

In either case, by placing his platoon below the crest of the knoll, contact with the enemy would surely be made.

The platoon leader rapidly explained to his men his plan of action: to bar the enemy's line of retreat and fall upon him, whatever his formation. If he followed the depression he would be taken in flank. If he passed over the eastern slope of the knoll he would be taken from in front. But in either case the effect of surprise as well as envelopment would be realized by taking the following formation:

The platoon was deployed below the line of visibility of a mounted man, roughly in the form of a crescent—the troopers in a line, at 5 to 6 meters between troopers. On the left flank were placed some of the best troopers, who, if the enemy followed the depression, would bar his retreat and thus close the door of the mouse-trap into which he had entered.

Hardly had these dispositions been hurriedly made, each man happy and impatient to be at the enemy, than the lieutenant, who had placed himself a little in advance, perceived the head of the enemy platoon in the thalweg. The signal for the charge was given. In the *mêlée* which occurred and which rapidly turned into a pursuit, each took his part. Their retreat barred, with a ditch behind them, the Germans, surprised, tried to get away.

The French Chasseurs, cutting and thrusting, shouted while the Germans, whirling about in silence, parried with the lance rather than attacked. Those armed with pistols made vain use of them.

The solidarity of combat, which can be given only by continuous instruction in time of peace, reenforced by the camaraderie which reigned in the highest degree in the French platoon, urged each Chasseur, after having vanquished his own opponent to go to the aid of the comrade that seemed to be in difficulty.

The *mêlée*, which lasted several minutes was coming to a close when there arrived by the same route several straggling German troopers, who had been engaged with Adjutant de Reilhac's platoon. These were directly gathered in.

The considerable superiority given by surprise when taken advantage of at the proper moment, the incomparable skill of the French Chasseurs in the use of their weapons, and the handiness of their horses, had given to the French platoon, reduced at the time to 15 men, the ability to destroy in a rapid duel a unit of almost double its strength. Of the 27 enemy dragoons, only one escaped, a non-commissioned officer who, discharging his pistol,

broke his way through, crossed the Virginy road, and abandoning his horse, took refuge in the reeds of the Tourbe.

Strictly speaking, there were no French losses. A half dozen horses were seriously wounded and had to be abandoned. These were easily replaced by the numerous captured horses (about 15). Many men had the upper part of their breeches pierced by the lance, the upper part of the thigh scratched, others were touched in the arm, but without putting any hors de combat. None were struck in the body. The lack of gravity of these wounds was due to the fact that the Germans had not thrust home. Surprised as they had arrived in disorder in the thalweg, the German dragoons sought merely to parry the hostile blow and to escape.

\* \* \*

As for Sergeant Jeannequin, thrown at Ville-sur-Tourbe on the northern group, after a mad pursuit on the road to Messigne, he succeeded in overtaking the enemy, in sabering two troopers and in taking two prisoners.

Wishing to rejoin by Ville-sur-Tourbe, he found that locality already occupied by German cavalry. The enemy platoon against which Lieutenant Navarre had been engaged was in fact, the point of a division of cavalry which marched in pursuit on Sainte Menehould. He therefore crossed the Tourbe below Virginy with great difficulty and rejoined his unit with his prisoners at the close of day.

**Order Now Your Extra Copies**

of the

**July Cavalry Journal**

containing an added seventy page, fully illustrated account of

**THE BATTLE OF THE  
LITTLE BIG HORN**

CUSTER'S LAST FIGHT

**No Increase in Price.**

**Sixty-five Cents Each**

**AN HISTORIC WORK OF GREAT VALUE**

# Army Polo—1925

BY

Lieutenant Colonel LEWIS BROWN, JR.

Chairman Army Central Polo Committee

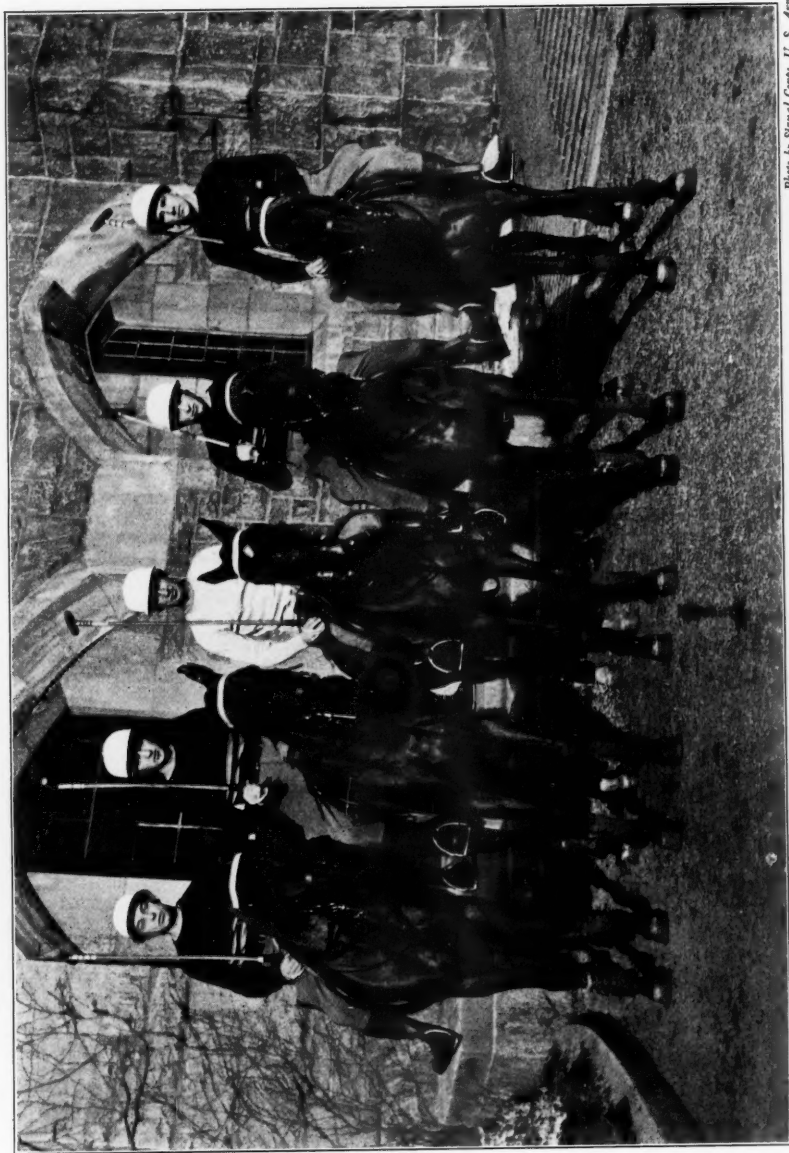
**D**URING the year 1925 there have been many favorable developments in Army polo. Not only has there been an improvement in individuals and teams, but the scope of play has been enlarged, and there has been decided improvement in organization and administration. This is due in many cases to the interest of commanding officers who have given polo a great deal of personal attention.

Participation by the non-mounted branches of the service has greatly increased, especially in the Infantry. Polo has become very popular at the Infantry School at Fort Benning, Georgia; in the Second Division; the Seventh Infantry and the Thirtieth Infantry; and at Fort Douglas, Utah. The Fifteenth Infantry has greatly increased its polo activities in China. The China polo is played on Mongolian ponies (approximately 13.1 hands high). A year ago the Fifteenth Infantry had one polo team with fourteen mounts; this year they are able to put three well-mounted teams in the field, having a total of seventy mounts. The same mounts are used for horse shows, racing, and wild dog ("wonk") hunts. The Coast Artillery at Fort Monroe, Virginia, is becoming interested in polo,—the Signal Corps has a team at Fort Monmouth, New Jersey, and the Air Service has a team at Kelly Field, Texas. The officers at Fort Brown, Texas, contemplate a tournament with the Mexican cavalry officers stationed at Matamoras, Mexico.

Developments in the Second Corps Area have been most satisfactory. In addition to the playing by teams at Madison Barracks, Fort Monmouth, Governors Island, and Fort Hamilton, National Guard units have been assisted in organizing teams. In addition to the construction of a new field at Governors Island, the corps area polo center at Mitchell Field, Long Island, New York, has been greatly improved. Improvements include the reconstruction of the polo stable for eighty mounts—a horseshoer's shop and several other accessories. A new field has been made which will be ready for tournament play in the summer of 1926. All this has been done at no expense to the Government.

The number of teams in the Panama Canal Zone is increasing and games with a Costa Rican team and a team from San Jose are planned for the present season. The season in Panama is from January to May.

Polo at the Field Artillery School, Fort Sill, Oklahoma, is organized as an association of two clubs—one from the school troops, and one from the academic division. The former has at present two teams, the latter one. For competition in other than local tournaments or with other than local teams, one team selected by the association represents the school. The policy of the association is to permit the maximum number of officers to play polo. The policy and the de-



*Photo by Signal Corps, U. S. Army*

# **WEST POINT POLO TEAM**

**Left to right: Van Meter, Murphy, Major Holderness (Coach), Sims, Johnson.**

velopment of strong teams is handicapped by lack of sufficient number of well-trained mounts.

Polo at The Cavalry School, Fort Riley, Kansas, has been completely re-organized, and now bears the name of "The Cavalry School Polo Association." Every effort is being made to improve polo by placing the fields in first class condition, and improving the polo mounts. Formerly student officers, with the exception of well-known players, were not permitted to play because of the scarcity of mounts. At present all student officers with a handicap of two or more goals are allowed to play polo. Instruction in polo is given to all officers who desire to take it. All players are expected and required to be producers as regards polo mounts. A good many have purchased mounts, and the others are working on Government mounts.

Army officers have assisted in the organization and development of polo at several colleges.

Reports from corps areas and departments list a total of approximately 1,000 players,—a substantial increase over last year. In addition to Army tournaments, teams have competed in many tournaments held by civilian clubs in all sections of the country. Space does not permit a detailed account of this participation, but it is shown in tournament scores. Especially noteworthy is the fact that Army teams won three circuit championships, and when the circuit winners competed in Philadelphia the winner was the Army team of the Cavalry Division at Fort Bliss, Texas. The Army team after its return from England won the Junior Championship at Rumson, New Jersey.

The most important feature of the year was the event for the Military Championship played in England. This was won by the Army team by defeating Great Britain in two successive matches. In organizing and selecting the Army team, the policy of using younger players to the limit of advisability was followed. Being limited in mounts the policy of preparation for the matches in the preliminary play in Florida and in England was based on having players and mounts at the peak of condition on the dates of the International matches. It has been proposed, informally, by Lord Cavan, representing the British Army, that in future these matches be held every three years, with either nation having the option of requesting a postponement for one year. No official action has as yet been taken.

Recent War Department instructions which affect polo are as follows:

"1. Appropriated funds, unless specifically allotted therefor, will not be used for the payment of expenses incurred by the Regular Army through the playing of polo or activities connected therewith."

"2. No public animal will be used in practice or match games of polo until it has been with an organization at least one year and has been especially trained for participation in the game."

Paragraph 2 is, on the whole, advisable, as experience has proven that young, immature, and not properly conditioned remounts were played in some cases. Paragraph 1 has a serious aspect in respect to the Army team. Formerly, while



the Government's assistance was limited to part payment of transportation of players and mounts, it was necessary to players with no private income. No definite plan of continuing the Army team has been decided upon, but it is hoped that it will be successfully continued. The Military Championship matches were proposed by our War Department and our country. Forced discontinuance on our part would be deplorable. All press comments of England, and the majority of those of the United States, praise the high sportsmanship and class of play shown in these matches, and approve the friendly relations established between the two armies on the field of sport. Many English reports also credit our victories to superior organization and training of both men and mounts.

The Central Polo Committee thanks the United States Polo Association and the individuals who, by monetary contributions and other assistance, made the success of the Army team in England possible.

\* \* \*

## Travels in Pennsylvania and Maryland

*(showing the horrid effect of Course D on the mind of the student officer. If you don't believe it, consult the Index to the Gettysburg Maps, G. S. Schools, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, price \$1.25 and worth every cent of it.—Adv.)*

An Army Correspondence Course  
Student he took a train  
And disembarked at Gettysburg  
And there he went insane.

"O take me right away," he yelled  
(Thus proving he was crazy),  
"To Mullinix and Mummasburg,  
To Moose, Navoo and Daisy!

O haste away to Cabbage Run,  
To Seven Stars and Shookstown:  
I long to see Grossnickle School  
And Snaggy Run and Cookstown.

Ah, I would rest by Koogle's School,  
At Bootjack or Bandanna,  
At Buzzard's Roost or Biglerville,  
At Jugtown or Orrtanna.

I'd roam to Fiddlesburg and Bloom,  
Dollyhyde Creek I'd follow,  
Past Frogtown, Frizzelburg, Galt Kump,  
To see Dead Woman Hollow!

On Conewago, Cattail Branch,  
And Double Pipe Creek's waters,  
I'll row by Haycock, Flickersville,  
Doughoregan and Motters!

On rippling Conococheague,  
Past Slabtown, Jimtown, Purdum,  
Funkstown and Cranberry and Cress,  
I'll see 'em, for I've heard 'em!

Aqua, Mahala, Mantua,  
Beautiful, Housum, Harmony,  
Catoctin Lander, Stoufferstown,  
I'll see if there they farm any!"

They caught him at Sabillasville  
And after quite a fight  
They put him in the lockup at  
(My God!) Soldier's Delight!

C. S. C.

## Editorial Comment

### MAJOR GENERAL MALIN CRAIG

**L**ESS than two years ago, Major General Malin Craig assumed the office of Chief of Cavalry. He is now leaving that position for other important and responsible duties—having been promoted to a permanent major generalcy, and detailed as Assistant Chief of Staff, G-3, of the War Department General Staff. In General Craig, the Cavalry has had as its Chief one of the outstanding personalities of the army.

He, a modest individual, who despises notoriety—dislikes publicity—tolerates no propaganda, is a man of high military and scholastic attainments, of broad experiences both in war and peace, an efficient soldier, an enthusiastic cavalryman, a true gentleman and a loyal friend.

We congratulate him on his promotion and new assignment. He carries with him into his new field of endeavor the good wishes and confidence of every member of the Cavalry.

### OUR THIRD CHIEF

**T**O Major General Herbert B. Crosby, the distinguished officer who becomes our third chief, we extend our congratulations upon his appointment, and welcome him to his new duties.

Born in Kansas, December 24, 1871, he was appointed to the Military Academy from Illinois, and graduated in 1893. He is an honor graduate of the School of the Line, 1920; a graduate of the General Staff School, 1921; and a graduate of the Army War College, 1923.

His services include service in Cuba and on the Mexican Border, campaigns against hostile Moros in the Philippines, and battle participation during the World War, where in France, in 1918, he was Colonel of the 351st Infantry and was highly commended for the superior training and discipline of his regiment. For a time he was in command of the 176th Infantry Brigade.

He was an Instructor at the General Service Schools in 1922, Director of the War Plans Course at the War College, 1924, and Assistant Commandant of the Army War College, 1925.

With full confidence in the leadership of General Crosby, the cavalry looks forward to a continuation of its present high state of esprit and efficiency.

### AMERICAN MILITARY LITERATURE

**P**RIOR to the World War it was frequently stated that our military literature lacked originality and was to a great extent "made in Germany." The few American names in the average military bibliography of that period appears to be justification for such an assertion. Since the World War this condition has somewhat improved, and we are to a greater degree "on our own," especially as regards the texts in use at the various service schools. It is believed, however,

that we have not attained the position in military authorship that we should have. A careful survey indicates that, be the reasons what they may, European nations are more prolific in the output of military literature dealing with history and the art of war. Of books of this nature there are not as many by American authors as there should be.

We have the facilities for research work in the fine military libraries at the several service schools, as well as the Congressional Library. It cannot be admitted that there is any deficiency in the faculty of authorship or that the mentality and the intellectual capacity of our officers are inferior. Nor are we prepared to admit that intellectual apathy and inertia, or a lack of enthusiasm has much to do with it.

It is possible that one reason is the tendency of some of our people to take a too localized view point and be satisfied to limit their intellectual, as well as personal and professional interests to a small area. This trait, it has been asserted on many occasions, is characteristic of the American people, individually, and also collectively as a nation. To this rule, of course, there are many exceptions, some brilliant.

Our geographical situation and our great area, as well as our foreign policy are conditions favoring this trait of national isolation, whereas in Europe the close juxtaposition of the various countries and their relatively small areas, their many conflicting military, political and economical interests, have no doubt led to a broader view point and emphasized the necessity for a closer attention to the study of military history and international problems of all kinds. Further, as a result of the many wars which have afflicted the continent for many years, the thoughts and attention of Europeans have been more centred on war and its principles than have ours.

However, notwithstanding all of these special conditions, it is believed that there should be some stimulation of our American military intellectuals with a view to increasing the output of military literature.

In our service there has been made at times an invidious distinction between the so-called "field soldier" and the "high brow" or "school soldier" to the disadvantage of the latter. While excellence in the tactical handling of troops in the field is the end to be sought in all of our training, it does not follow that this cannot be combined with literary proficiency to the great benefit of the individual and the country. Facility in the exposition of the theory of the art of war is not incompatible with the efficient application of its principles, as witness Caesar, Napoleon, Foch, as well as many lesser lights, who were good field soldiers as well as experts in the theory of their profession.

### INSPECTION

**I**NSPECTION! What a world of hustle and bustle of frenzied preparation the word betokens. The announcement of an inspector's arrival usually causes an undercurrent of uneasiness in a command and for the duration of his visit everyone is on edge. Much scrubbing, polishing and brushing is

indulged in; things are rearranged from their work-a-day appearance and remain in a store room attitude until the period of official examination is over. Every military man undergoes inspection from the day he "joins" until "taps" sounds finis to his career; for some the nervous anticipation never ceases.

It is agreed that a certain amount of supervision is necessary to insure high standards of training and administration. Then why the sense of disturbance that most inspections inspire? The object of any inspection is to look into and examine an organization or an establishment for the purpose of seeing that the regulations are being complied with. Inspection is primarily a protective measure. With this viewpoint in mind should not they be welcome events characterized by full co-operation with the inspector? We should look upon them as a means to discover the hidden canker which perhaps may prove to be the basic reason for unsoundness that in time of war will be paid for in blood.

Admitting that inspections are beneficial, let us discover what underlies the apprehension that an inspector's visit frequently occasions, and the hostility to him that we sometimes see. Self conceit says, "I never make mistakes, my methods are correct, so there is no need of my being inspected." Pride leads one to resent an inquiry into affairs over which one has control. Hostility may come from the thought that reprimand and official censure may follow in the wake of the inspector's visit. The sluggard who has gotten by with a minimum of effort is in a frenzy of fear lest his shortcomings be found out.

For inspection day to be devoid of terrors there must be constant preparation. It will not do to brush the dust back in the corners, relying on last minute haste to clear it from the inspector's view. "Ever-ready" should be the motto of all ranks. Then when an inspector arrives it will be a pleasure to exhibit the result of daily preparation and care. The commander will be thrilled as he looks down the line and sees his horses' coats gleaming as the result of constant careful grooming, leather clean, metal polished, and on the faces of his men the confidence of him who has done his work well.

Inspection day should be welcomed as an opportunity to discover irregularities and deficiencies if they exist and as a starting point for moving rapidly in the direction of remedial action. Along with praise the true soldier should be able to accept and profit by deserved constructive comment. Inspections are necessary; they should be welcome events.

#### AN ANNUAL FEATURE

THE donor of the \$1000 prizes for the competitions of 1925 and 1926 in the combat leading of small cavalry units, has by a donation of \$3000 assured the holding of this important event for three additional years.

It is the desire of the Chief of Cavalry to make it possible for the maximum number of organizations to participate in this competition. While that for 1926 will be held at the Cavalry School, it is probable that the competition

for 1927 will be held at some point which will enable the First Cavalry Division to enter.

### THE CAVALRY FUND

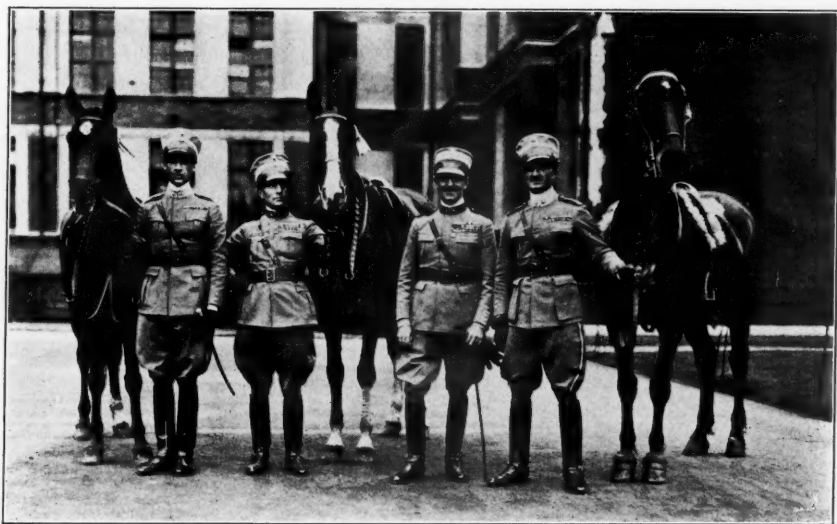
**A**T the last annual meeting of the Cavalry Association, the following resolution was adopted:

"That hereafter members of the Cavalry Association shall not be called upon for contributions to the Cavalry Fund, which, when the amount now in the fund shall have become exhausted, shall cease to exist;

"That the activities of the nature of those at present supported by the Cavalry Fund shall, under the direction of the Executive Council, hereafter be supported from the Association's general funds, subject to the proviso that the net assets of the Association shall not be reduced below \$18,000.00;

"That should the Association's funds under the preceding proviso, be insufficient to support the activities mentioned, that such contributions be called for as may be necessary to insure the continuation of these activities."

This means that the usual annual call for contributions to the Cavalry Fund will be suspended, it is hoped, indefinitely



The Italian Team, Winner of the Prince of Wales Cup at the 1925 International Horse Show at Olympia. The Third Officer from the Left is the Commandant of the Cavalry School at Tor De Quinto. He Was Not a Competitor.

## Topics of the Day

### SEMI-CENTENNIAL OF THE BATTLE OF THE LITTLE BIG HORN

THE National Custer Memorial Association which has been recently organized, is sponsoring a nation-wide movement for the observance of the semi-centennial anniversary of the Battle of the Little Big Horn on the Custer Battlefield on June 25th next. Brigadier General Edward S. Godfrey, U. S. A., Retired, who was an officer in the Seventh Cavalry and a participant in this battle, has been selected as Chairman of the Association.

A score of national figures prominent in movements of preservice of historical spots and commemoration of historical events, among them General Hugh L. Scott, together with the Governors of Montana, Wyoming and South Dakota and the members of Congress from these three states will be invited to serve on the Executive Committee of the new organization. It is intended that the various patriotic organizations of the nation be especially invited to participate. Participation by the Federal Government, especially the War and Treasury Departments and the Indian Bureau will be requested and it is hoped to arrange for a re-enactment of Custer's last stand upon a great scale involving participation by probably thousands of white men and Indians.

The Veterans of Indian Wars are planning to visit the battlefield upon this occasion, and it is probable that many government officials and possibly Mrs. G. A. Custer, widow of the famous General, will be present.

### THE 1926 ENDURANCE RIDE

AT the meeting in January of the Board of Sponsors of the Endurance Ride, it was decided to hold the 1926 Ride in Vermont, October 11-15. The committee appointed to select a site, decided upon Brandon, where the Ride was held last year.

The Board of Sponsors made some changes in the conditions. The weight to be carried is increased from 200 to 225 pounds. Contestants will be permitted to start later in the morning, and instead of a fixed minimum time of 9 hours, will be permitted to check in each day not more than ten minutes earlier than 9 hours, but will receive no credit for decreased time. This will do away with the necessity of contestants who get in a few minutes short of the 9 hours, standing around waiting to cross the finish line.

The Judges for the Ride are:

Mr. D. Bryant Turner, of Colorado Springs, Colorado.

Mr. Thomas W. Clark, of Edgemont, Pennsylvania.

Mr. Allen Case, of 118 King Street, East, Toronto, Ont.

In addition to the usual ribbons, the following prizes will be awarded:



First Prize, \$600, the Mounted Service Cup, Arabian Horse Club Medal, The Morgan Horse Club Medal, The Morgan Horse Club trophy.

Second prize, \$500, The Morgan Horse Club trophy.

Third prize, \$400, The Morgan Horse Club trophy.

Fourth prize, \$300.

Fifth prize, \$200.

Sixth prize, \$100.

\$100 in gold will be given to the rider who shows the best horsemanship during the Ride, without regard to his position at the finish.

### CHIEF OF CAVALRY'S RIFLE TEAM FOR 1925

The members of the Chief of Cavalry's Rifle Team for 1925 are listed below. Each one received a medal.

1st Cavalry	.....Mr. Sergt. Verne E. Lake, Service Troop.
2nd Cavalry	.....Sergeant George W. Duey, Troop "C."
3rd Cavalry	.....Corporal Stanley Blazejevski, Troop "C."
4th Cavalry	.....Private F/C Clarence W. Cunningham, Troop "C."
5th Cavalry	.....Sergeant Alfred Cox, Troop "E."
6th Cavalry	.....1st Sergeant John E. Lovely, Troop "E."
7th Cavalry	.....Sergeant James J. Duffy, Troop "C."
8th Cavalry	.....Sergeant Peter J. Waraksa, Troop "A."
9th Cavalry	.....Sergeant Cleveland Morrow, Troop "G."
10th Cavalry	.....Sergeant Joe Sharp, Troop "E."
11th Cavalry	.....Sergeant Michael Creighton, Troop "A."
12th Cavalry	.....1st Sergeant Selmer Gustaves, "Hq. Tr."
13th Cavalry	.....1st Sergeant Ira W. Smith, Troop "A."
14th Cavalry	.....1st Sergeant Joseph J. Espinola, Troop "C."
26th Cavalry	.....Sergeant Cornelie Alforte, Troop "F."

### THE GOODRICH TROPHY

MR. LEWIS E. GOODRICH, a former officer of the Regular Army, has made possible a competition in cavalry troop training by the donation of a handsome sum for the procurement of a suitable trophy for the competition. The trophy will be known as the Goodrich Trophy. The competition, the details of which are now being prepared, will involve practically every phase of training and will be open to at least one troop from each regiment. It is planned to hold the first competition between now and November 30, 1926. Detailed information concerning it will be issued about June 1, 1926.

The troop to represent each regiment will probably be selected after certain preliminary competitions. Most of the details of the competition are to be kept secret until the time the test is given to each organization. Any troop commander who desires to start work with a view to winning this trophy will not go amiss if he thoroughly covers all phases of training in his troop. It seems probable that it will be decided that the troop which wins this competition three times will be permitted to retain the trophy permanently. In such event Mr. Goodrich has agreed to provide for a second trophy.

During the first years of the war Mr. Goodrich was a member of the Florida National Guard. In November, 1918, he was promoted to Major, U. S.

Army. He resigned from the army in February, 1920, and went into business in Florida. He is now connected with a large real estate firm in Miami. Mr. Goodrich has always been much interested in mounted sports for the Army.

### OLYMPIC GAMES, 1928

**A**T the Olympic Games of 1928 the three following equestrian competitions will be held:

- (a) Competition in Advanced Training.
- (b) Competition in complete Outdoor Equitation (Simple Training, Condition Tests, Jumping).
- (c) Jumping Competition (Prix des Nations).

These three events will be for individuals and for teams.

The maximum number of competitors in each event will be limited to three (3) for each nation.

The events will be run on four mornings and three afternoons.

Polo will be one of the discretionary games.

The regulations governing the competitions may be obtained upon application to the Secretary, U. S. Cavalry Association.

### ANENT THE ENDURANCE RIDE

**T**HE following comments by a participant in the 1925 Endurance Ride are worthy of thoughtful consideration:

My experiences would not concede superiority to the broad wooden stirrup for long rides. I think that the secret of stirrup comfort is flexibility of position and ease of management—calling for a heavy, narrow tread stirrup. I get perfect comfort and therefore no sore feet. If my information is correct inquiry among other riders would show that such was not the case always with the broad tread wooden stirrup. I prefer the stirrup with thick rubber pad set into the steel tread, but this item is of minor importance.

Another important point is, of course, the length of leathers. The first day I was advised urgently to shorten my stirrup leathers. This was impossible even had I wanted it for I ride with a single strap attached permanently to the stirrup and with a fixed loop for the bar. The rain of the first day allowed my new leathers to stretch and I had them shortened  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch by a saddler.

But I knew my length for a long ride and I had no sign of cramp or muscle soreness, except of course some weariness, while at least one military rider told me that he was almost disabled by a cramp in his leg.

I would not want to take such a ride without a liberal length of leathers. With men who want to adjust the leathers from time to time a short loop can be used at the saddle-bar with a range of several holes, but for the same horse and the same man I prefer a single strap of fixed length giving the maximum of comfort and never leaving room for thought about length of leathers.

I would like to see some shoeing records in the Rides. Fort Riley reported one set of shoes for each horse in the Colorado Ride, weights not given. I went through with one pair of 8 oz. shoes in front. As a precaution I renewed my 6 oz. hind shoes the third night.

**"BUG" IDEAS**

THE following letter from a well known Cavalry officer should be encouraging to all officers having original ideas:

1. Be it noted that Training Regulations No. 360-5, just received, contain a prescribed "Shoeing Record" which was devised by me at Fort Myer, Va., and adopted in practice by some of my brother Captains of the 13th Cavalry, winning its way as an idea on its own merits, independently of the popularity of the Captain of Cavalry who devised it.

2. It may be interesting to note that I had a very efficient but illiterate horseshoer who could not keep an intelligible record of his work. I therefore ruled for him a tabulated sheet. The circle was a "bug," the "legs" were put on crooked, the sheet was the "bug sheet," and the whole thing, appealing to the sense of humor of the men, was a pronounced success.

3. If these statements require verification, reference is made to Colonel E. L. Phillips, retired, or Brigadier General P. D. Lochridge, retired, wholly credible witnesses. This "bug" idea may come to be officially regarded as sane.

GUY H. PRESTON,

Colonel, Cavalry, D. O. L.

**CHANGES IN ARMY POLO HANDICAPS**

THE following changes in handicaps of Army polo players have been announced by the Handicap Committee of the United States Polo Association:

	1925	1926		1925	1926
Major R. E. Anderson.....	2	3	Capt. H. D. Jay.....	1	2
Major F. M. Andrews.....	2	1	Capt. J. H. Jenkins.....	0	1
Lieut. E. Y. Argo.....	1	2	Lieut. E. D. Jones.....	0	1
Lieut. D. S. Babcock.....	0	1	Lieut. M. McD. Jones.....	3	4
Lieut. G. W. Bailey, Jr....	0	1	Lieut. A. E. Johnson.....	0	1
Capt. F. H. Barnhart.....	1	2	Capt. J. C. Johnson.....	0	1
Lieut. C. J. Barrett.....	0	1	Capt. G. A. King.....	1	2
Major L. A. Beard.....	7	6	Lieut. I. L. Kitts.....	1	2
Lieut. G. C. Benson.....	3	4	Capt. F. W. Koester.....	1	2
Capt. S. Berg.....	0	1	Lieut. T. E. Lewis.....	1	2
Capt. B. C. Bedges.....	0	1	Lieut. S. M. Lipman.....	1	2
Lieut. J. S. Bradley.....	0	1	Lieut. Mark McClure.....	1	2
Capt. E. H. Brown.....	0	1	Lieut. E. McGinley.....	5	4
Lieut. D. P. Buckland.....	0	1	Lieut. Col. N. E. Margetts	4	3
Lieut. C. Burgess.....	0	2	Lieut. H. G. Maddox.....	0	1
Capt. W. C. Burt.....	2	1	Lieut. J. C. Murtaugh....	0	1
Lieut. C. E. Byers.....	0	1	Capt. J. P. Neu.....	1	2
Lieut. D. E. Carleton.....	0	1	Major W. O. Neyer.....	0	1
Major H. D. Chamberlin...	3	4	Major G. S. Patton.....	3	4
Lieut. J. M. Clark.....	0	2	Capt. B. Putnam.....	3	4
Lieut. J. H. Collier.....	0	1	Capt. P. P. Rodes.....	6	7
Lieut. H. Cort.....	1	2	Capt. A. St. John.....	0	1

Capt. H. K. Coulter.....	3	2	Lieut. G. S. Smith.....	0	1
Capt. R. E. Craig.....	2	3	Capt. L. A. Shafer.....	1	2
Lieut. H. Cullins.....	2	3	Lieut. John A. Smith.....	4	5
Major E. G. Cullum.....	2	1	Major I. P. Swift.....	2	3
Capt. J. W. Cunningham..	2	3	Lieut. L. G. Smith.....	3	4
Lieut. F. C. Dewey.....	2	1	Capt. J. S. Tate.....	2	3
Capt. L. C. Ewen.....	0	1	Capt. V. V. Taylor.....	1	2
Capt. E. A. Everitt.....	1	0	Lieut. B. G. Thayer.....	1	2
Lieut. P. C. Febiger.....	1	2	Lieut. F. G. Trew.....	0	1
Lieut. F. A. Garrecht.....	0	2	Capt. J. B. Thompson.....	1	2
Lieut. A. George.....	1	2	Lieut. B. F. Thompson....	1	2
Capt. C. H. Gerhardt.....	4	5	Lieut. T. T. Thornburgh...	1	2
Capt. G. A. Goodyear.....	2	1	Lieut. J. W. Timmons.....	0	1
Lieut. J. N. Greene.....	1	0	Capt. L. K. Truscott.....	2	3
Major K. C. Greenwald...	2	3	Capt. J. M. Tully.....	1	2
Lieut John Gross.....	2	3	Lieut. L. Vocke.....	1	0
Capt. C. Hancock.....	0	1	Capt. I. G. Walker.....	1	0
Capt. T. Herron.....	1	2	Capt. R. L. Walsh.....	0	1
Capt. J. A. Hettinger.....	2	3	Capt. W. J. White.....	2	3
Lieut. D. S. Holbrook.....	1	2	Capt. C. A. Wilkinson.....	3	4
Major A. W. Holderness..	2	3	Major A. H. Wilson.....	5	6
Capt. G. R. Huthsteiner...	2	4	Capt. W. R. Wolfe.....	2	1
Lieut. B. M. Fitch.....	1	2	Capt. D. S. Wood.....	2	3
Capt. J. H. Irving.....	0	2			

### THE UNITED SERVICES INCREASES DIVIDENDS

THE January meeting of the Board of Directors of the United Services Automobile Association, after considering the results of operations for 1925, directed a substantial increase in the dividend payable to members. The new dividend rate will vary from month to month, as well as with the forms of protection carried. Most members carry Public Liability, Property Damage, and Fire and Theft. The dividends on these will average, under the new schedule, 25% of premiums paid.

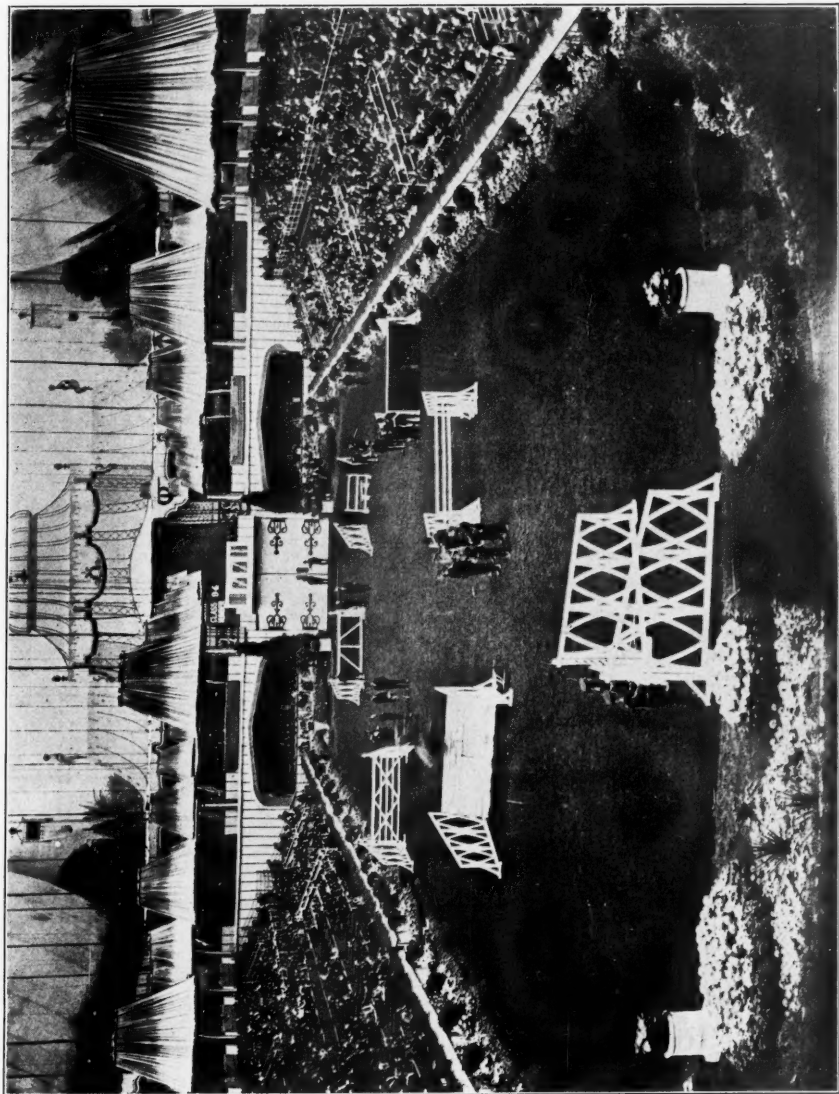
The report of operations for 1925 shows the following items:

2496 claims paid for total of \$52,148.39.

Direct cash saving to members (dividend checks issued plus premium discounts), \$46,874.23.

These savings are in addition to a surplus to the policy-holders, the joint property of the members of \$50,393.52.

Catastrophe losses are completely guarded against by reinsurance treaties covering Public Liability, Fire and Transportation.



The Arena at Olympia with Jumps Set Up for Prince of Wales Cup. These Jumps Vary from 4 Feet to 5 Feet in Height. All But Two are 5 Feet.

# The National Guard

## VALUE OF THE NATIONAL GUARD

ON March 1, 1926, Representative James O'Connor of Louisiana, in a speech on the National Guard, made the following commendatory statement:

"The guard is a known and dependable factor in the national defense. Its value far exceeds its cost, and the Government is getting a high-grade military asset for a minimum cost. Any reduction in funds and equipment necessary to its proper training reduces its efficiency and value. The guard sorely needs an increase in funds to maintain its present strength, as the exhaustion of free-issue left-over war stocks requires that they be purchased in the future. In order to be ready as first-line troops the guard needs the maximum training authorized.

You have heard the history of the unorganized and untrained militia, of its gradual development under beneficial laws, of the National Guard's fine record in the World War, and of our present national defense laws, giving the guard a just recognition and a chance to become a real national asset.

Our past history shows that our dependence is placed on the citizen soldiery. Our laws give the guard the first call from the citizenship; it should therefore have priority in readiness. It is no longer a question as to whether or not the National Guard is dependable; it has proven that it is! The question now seems to be, How large and how well trained and equipped shall it be? Since we are considering what is best for our Air Service policy and its development, it is highly important that we give serious thought to a definite policy with coordinate plans for all of our military services. It seems that all of our Government agencies are not in complete accord as to just of what our Military Establishment should consist. If the Regular Army, National Guard, and Reserves knew what their approximate strengths and appropriations were to be for a definite period of four years or so, they could have a more efficient and economical service than seems possible in a state of uncertainty. What we need is stabilization and balanced organizations with definite knowledge of our future allowances and limitations. With our strengths and amounts of funds to be available known for a period of years will permit us to consolidate, convert, or make such readjustments as will give us balanced forces and permit us to get the best possible results.

You will find no "Reds" in the National Guard. The National Guard builds, produces, pays taxes, votes, and performs the full duties of citizenship, and in addition devotes much time to military training in order to better serve the States or Nation in time of peace or war. Are there any higher types of young Americans?

## NATIONAL GUARD STRENGTH

ON December 31, 1925, the active commissioned strength of the federally recognized National Guard was 11,493. According to grades the strength



was 13 major-generals, 66 brigadier generals, 217 colonels, 418 lieutenant colonels, 984 majors, 3,862 captains, 3,305 first lieutenants, and 2,628 second lieutenants.

The commissioned strength of the various branches was as follows: Infantry, 4,792; field artillery, 2,212; cavalry, 695; coast artillery, 701; engineers, 372; air service, 266; signal corps, 118; quartermaster corps, 363; judge advocate general's department, 74; inspector general's department, 31; adjutant general's department, 107; chaplains, 172; finance department, 16; ordnance department, 85; medical, 797; dental, 199; veterinary, 137; and medical administrative, 102.

The aggregate strength, commissioned and enlisted was 176,947 of which 163,235 was combat and 13,712 staff.

By combat branches the strength was: Cavalry, 12,174; field artillery, 32,929; infantry, 95,281; coast artillery, 13,650; engineers, 7,392; air service, 1,660; and signal corps, 149.

Staff strength was: medical corps, 5,377; quartermaster corps, 2,269; state staff, 905; division headquarters, 468; and special trains, 4,663.

### AN OUTSTANDING MEMBERSHIP RECORD

**T**ROOPS A and B, 106th Cavalry, National Guard of Michigan, enjoy the unique distinction of having as members of the Cavalry Association, in addition to all of their officers, more enlisted men than any other cavalry organization.

Troop A has as members three officers, nine non-commissioned officers, and in addition, eleven privates, as subscribers to the Cavalry Journal.

Troop B, in addition to all of its officers, has seven non-commissioned officers as members, and three privates as subscribers.

The commanding officer of Troop A is Captain F. T. Warner and of Troop B, Captain Roy F. Bierwirth.

The National Guard of Michigan is to be congratulated upon having two organizations endowed with the degree of Cavalry spirit and professional enthusiasm indicated by these records.

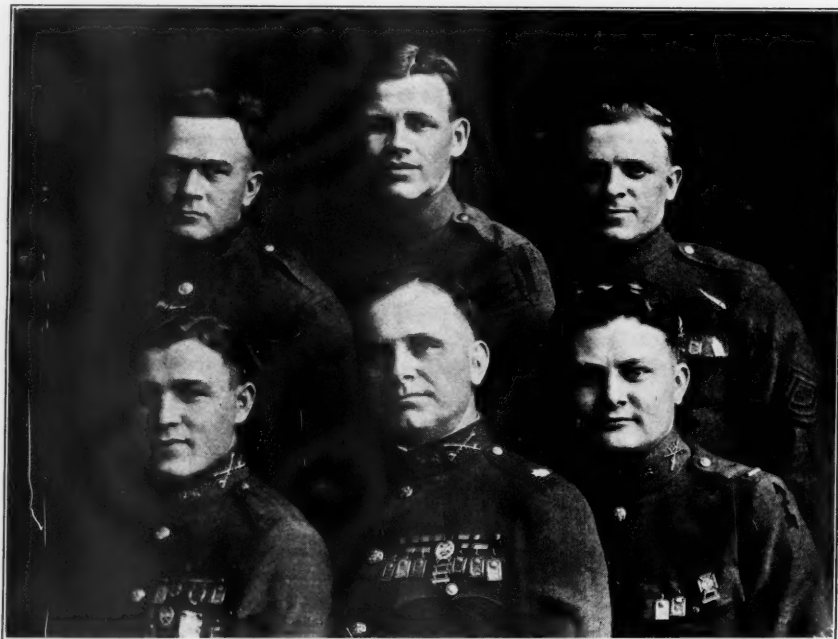
### COLONEL JAMES PERRY FYFFE

**I**T is with a great amount of sorrow that the 109th Cavalry announces the death on January 19, 1926, of Colonel James Perry Fyffe, the regimental commander. Colonel Fyffe has been active in the National Guard of Kentucky and Tennessee since 1882 except for a period of several years between 1910 and 1916, when he was Chief of Police of the Panama Canal Zone. He was the youngest colonel in the Spanish-American war, commanding the 3d Tennessee Infantry during the hostilities. He was with the Tennessee troops on the Mexican Border and took the 114th Machine Gun Battalion to France during the last war. Since 1922 Colonel Fyffe has been Colonel of the 109th Cavalry. His passing is a great blow to his regiment. He was an enthusi-

astic soldier, a lovable, sympathetic friend, and commanded the admiration, respect, and loyalty of the communities in which he lived and the soldiers with whom he was associated.

### A CHALLENGE

**L**T.-COL. FRANK J. SCHNELLER, Adjutant's Section, 22d Cavalry Division, Wisconsin National Guard, and son (Staff Sergeant Schneller of the same organization) extend a challenge to any other father and son belonging to the armed forces of the United States to a rifle competition any place, any



Rifle Team, Adjutants' Section, Headquarters 22d Cavalry Division

time and at any range. Camp Perry, during the National Matches of this year, is suggested as a suitable place and time for such a competition.

Acceptances may be addressed to Lt.-Col. Frank J. Schneller, Neenah, Wis.

# The Organized Reserves

## RESERVE ACTIVITIES

MAJOR A. W. ROSHE, Inf. Res., President of the San Diego Chapter of the Reserve Officers' Association, contributes to the *San Diego Reservist* an interesting article on Reserve activities, from which the following is extracted:

We of the Reserve force are essentially civilians who, because of a deep interest in the problem of National Defense, have, by reason of our acceptance of Reserve commissions, agreed to devote a little, or a lot, of our own time to the service of our Country—without pay or remuneration of any sort whatever, other than the satisfaction that comes of knowing that we are "carrying on" in order that should a national emergency again confront us as it did in 1917 this Nation shall not be entirely unprepared.

Can anyone accuse us of ulterior motives when we as individual Reserve officers or as an organization of civilian soldiers, ask of Congress funds that might enable the War Department to carry on *ITS* part of the program and thus assist *US* in carrying out ours?

Of all the requests made of the present Congress for increases in the budget, not one was made with any other end in view than the building up of the Organized Reserve and the increasing of its efficiency to the point where—when the call comes—should it ever come, the Organized Reserve Project will be in a position to show that its existence was justified.

What other organization can go before Congress as a body of citizens unhampered by the slightest taint of personal gain and ask that Congress increase allowances for the Army of the United States? We want nothing for ourselves but we demand that adequate funds be provided the Regular Army in order that it may properly train and equip itself and in turn be fitted to train us. What large corporation in existence today would send representatives out into the field and then require them to remain in one locality, yet expect them to sell their product throughout an extensive area? It would not be done, but due to the extreme lack of funds the War Department sends its officers to various sections of the country and requires of them that they boost the reserve project and make a go of it—but cannot provide mileage to enable them to visit even the nearest of the towns within their districts.

We must have sufficient mileage for the regular officers on duty with the Reserves to enable them to make frequent visits to all parts of their districts if Congress expects the Reserve Project to flourish. A few reserve officers who are intensely interested may keep the project going for some time in outlying localities but the day will come when the pressure of their own affairs will make it impossible for them to devote the greater part of their time to paper work, instruction, lectures, and the like, to say nothing of organization work, and when that time comes the Reserve Project will die. Mileage for the regular officer

would enable him to take over his share of the work in these communities and at the same time keep in personal touch with officers throughout his district.

We must also have sufficient funds to take care of the allowances of the enlisted men on duty with the Reserves—without those men the offices of the Organized Reserves in the various localities as now established could not function. We must also have some measure of training annually, for in spite of the most excellent correspondence courses which are provided for the officer who can devote sufficient of his time to them—personal instruction in the field in putting into practice the lessons learned from correspondence courses is an absolute necessity if we are to avoid having an immense group of “book learned” officers who, when they do get into the field find that they are not capable of applying the principles they have so faithfully studied.

### ASSIGNMENT OF RESERVE OFFICERS

**I**N a recent letter of instructions, the War Department indicated that vacancies for assignment of Reserve Officers were not being utilized to the fullest extent. Attention was invited to the fact that paragraphs 18 (a) and 19 (c), AR 140-5, contemplate the assignment of Reserve officers to units of the Organized Reserves or other activities, except where precluded by War Department instructions. It is desired that all unassigned or attached officers who are eligible for assignment, be utilized to meet the requirements of the War Department General Mobilization Plan as provided for by Tables of Organization.

It was also stated that War Department instructions precluding the assignment of officers to a unit or installation will also preclude the attachment of officers. The vacancies thus withheld are not available for promotion purposes.

All concerned were reminded that paragraph 50 a (2) of AR 140-5 requires that an appropriate vacancy in the grade and section must exist in the Corps Area, branch or activity allotment made by the War Department Mobilization Plan. In determining vacancies for promotion purposes, the entire assignment jurisdiction must be considered and vacancies do not exist if officers of the proper grade and section are unassigned or attached within the assignment jurisdiction. The allocation of a unit does not create vacancies until its organization has been authorized.

### RESERVE OFFICERS AT GENERAL SERVICE SCHOOLS

**T**HE following named reserve officers reported March 14, 1926, at Fort Leavenworth for the purpose of pursuing a course of instruction for reserve officers at the Command and General Staff School:

Colonel LaRue Richard Boals, Inf. Res.

Colonel Robert Rossow, Cav. Res.

Colonel George Colby Parsons, Engr. Res.

Lieut. Col. Roger Merrill, F. A. Res.  
Lieut. Col. Gerald Ellis Cronin, Inf. Res.  
Lieut. Col. John Greer Leroy Hanlen, Inf. Res.  
Lieut. Col. Warren Edward Pugh, Inf. Res.  
Lieut. Col. Theodore Hermann Kruttschnitt, QM. Res.  
Lieut. Col. James Harold Batchelor, F. A. Res.  
Lieut. Col. Murray Francis Gibbons, Inf. Res.  
Lieut. Col. Alfred James L. Ford, M. I. Res.  
Lieut. Col. Henry Benton Havely, Inf. Res.  
Lieut. Col. Archibald Blair Hubbard, Ord. Res.  
Lieut. Col. George William Johnston, C. A. Res.  
Lieut. Col. Walter Kenneth Quigley, Engr. Res.  
Lieut. Col. Josiah Lewis Reese, Cav. Res.  
Major Onner Duncan Davis, Inf. Res.  
Major Reginald Beardsley DeLacour, Inf. Res.  
Major Henry Irby Ellerbe, C. A. Res.  
Major James Michael Hynes, Inf. Res.  
Major David Amedee Maurier, Inf. Res.  
Major Edmund Herman Levy, F. A. Res.

#### 63d CAVALRY DIVISION

The 310th Cavalry has been ordered to Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia, for fifteen days' active training during the period April 11-25, 1926. Approximately thirty officers have applied to attend this training period and it is expected that several others will apply prior to the date set for reporting.

The 310th Cavalry will receive Unit Training during this period, supplemented by the assistance of the 1st Squadron, 6th U. S. Cavalry, for certain forms of instruction, such as Squadron Drill and Tactical Problems.

The 309th Cavalry will receive fifteen days' Unit Training at Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia, during July, 1926. The date for this training period has not yet been decided.

The tenth and final session of the Special Tactical School for National Guard and Reserve officers of Chattanooga for the school year 1925-1926 was held on the evening of March 24, 1926.

This Tactical School which has been in existence for two years has been very well attended and the results accomplished were satisfactory. While it is true that the majority of the Reserve officers, due to business and social demands, attended the school on a rather hit and miss system, there are several Reserve officers who have been present for nearly every meeting of the school for the past two years, and naturally the latter were the ones to get the most benefit from the instruction.

The classes are not allowed to degenerate into lectures, which soon become very tiresome. Therefore, to keep the student officers on their toes and drive home fundamental principles, each student forms part of a team with a definite problem to solve. Instruction is conducted by a corps of Regular officers, who hold rehearsals prior to each meeting and carefully prepare the subject matter for the next class.

Similar schools for Reserve officers are being held in each large city in the Fourth Corps Area.

The riding class for Reserve officers held each Sunday at Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia,

from 9:00 A. M. to 11:00 A. M. continues to be one of the most interesting and valuable forms of instruction given by the Division.

This class, which is now in its third year, runs from October to June, and though the attendance decreases to some extent during disagreeable winter weather, during the Fall and Spring the class will average about twenty.

In addition to equitation, instruction is given in Squad and Platoon drill, mounted, with an occasional paper-chase or cross-country ride to vary the routine and maintain interest.

**305th CAVALRY—Philadelphia, Pa.  
Colonel John C. Groome, Commanding**

**Equitation**

During December, January, and February, the Equitation Class rode weekly on Wednesday from 5.30 to 7.30 P. M. at the 1st City Troop Armory.

Instruction given at each two hour period mentioned above, was as follows: one and one-half hours devoted to instruction in riding (T. R. 50-40), fifteen minutes to conformation, points of the horse, diseases, and stable management, fifteen minutes to Cavalry Drill (T. R. 425-25 and 425-30) and Saber Exercises (T. R. 50-70).

Average attendance during the period mentioned above, was 21 members per ride. The largest attendance being 24 and the smallest 17.

Weather permitting, outdoor Saturday afternoon rides in Fairmount Park are planned during April and May.

**Conferences**

As per schedule, the six bi-weekly meetings of the regimental school were held on the second and last Wednesdays of each month with an average attendance of 19 members, 24 members being the largest number and 14 the smallest in attendance. After riding the class has dinner at the Hotel Aldine, two blocks from the Armory then returns to the Armory conference room, for the night session, which lasts from 8.30 to 10.30 P. M.

The following subjects were covered:

December 9th—Conference on Cavalry Organization.

December 23rd—Conference Map Problem on Combat Orders and Attack Formations of Cavalry units up to and including the troop.

January 13—Conference Map Problem on Cavalry Flank and Rear Guards.

January 27—Conference Map Problem on the Platoon in mounted attack.

February 10—Cavalry Drill (T. R. 425-25).

February 24th—Cavalry Drill (T. R. 425-30).

At the conference map problems the class is divided into small groups, each group being furnished with a map, colored paper and pins, for staking out the situations. Different members of the class are called upon to solve the situations appropriate to their rank, which are discussed and criticised, then an approved solution is given.

The instruction in Cavalry Drills put across by means of lead mounted soldiers 2 inches long and 1 inch high, mounted in sets of fours. Sufficient number of these to represent a complete troop were secured through the kindness of Captain Rutan.

The Drill is conducted on a large table where all present can observe the movements. Members are called upon to give the correct commands and move the lead figures in the proper execution. In this way a miniature drill is conducted and the proper formations and movements are impressed upon those present.

The usual weekly meetings of the basic Officers Correspondence Class were held



at Regimental Headquarters, on Wednesday, from 12.00 Noon to 1.00 P. M. with an average attendance of 9 members.

This class is making rapid progress having satisfactorily completed five Sub-courses on March 1st.

#### Polo

Lieutenants Mitchell, Grannis, and Meehan have joined the regimental polo squad making a total of 12 members playing indoor polo. Practice is held on Tuesdays and Thursdays from 5.00 to 7.00 P. M. at 103rd Cavalry Riding Hall. This consisted of instruction, during December and January, in the correct stroke, passing the ball, mallet crooking, riding off, the line up, and knock in. Due to the fact that all members of the squad, with the exception of Lieutenant Town, are beginners, it has been necessary to devote a great deal of time to preliminary work. During February scrimmages at the slow trot and trot were played.

On December 18th, the regimental team played a practice game with the University of Pennsylvania, defeating them 7 to 6. Captain Livingston and Lieutenant Town showed up well in this game.

On February 24th a second practice game was played with the University of Pennsylvania, the 305th winning by a score of 9 to 1. Lieutenant Town played an excellent game and Lieutenant Mathiot showed up well. These games were excellent practice in getting the regimental team in shape for the Spring Polo Tournament of 103rd Cavalry, in which the regiment was kindly invited to enter.

#### Hunts

On December 12th, five members of the regiment attended a hunt breakfast and hunt at the Whiteland Hunt Club, Exton, Pa. A dropped fox furnished a good run to the pack and field which was thoroughly enjoyed by all.

Due to the inclement weather and icy condition of the terrain during January and February the usual activity of regiment in hunting was somewhat curtailed. However, Major Hare, Captains Brogden, Livingston, Porter, Lieutenants Bray, Mathiot, and Taylor hunted whenever weather and conditions would permit.

Captain Livingston, the Regimental Adjutant, has made arrangements for a regimental drag hunt, over Whiteland Hunt Club territory early in the Spring. It is hoped that the entire equitation class will be able to take this ride.

#### Horse Shows

The Regimental Horse Show Committee, composed of Captain Brogden (Chairman); Lieutenants Adams, Bray, Mitchell, and Taylor, is busy making arrangements for the regiment to enter teams in the Indoor and Devon shows this Spring. Colonel Groome desires the regiment to enter teams and a good number of individuals in both the Indoor and Devon Shows.

Mr. C. A. Young of Devon, Pa. has very kindly offered two fine hunters, to be entered as regimental entries, and with the horses of Captains Brogden, Livingston, Lieutenants Bray, and Taylor, the regiment should be well represented in both shows.

#### Dinners

The first bi-monthly Regimental Dinner was held at the Racquet Club on December 18, and was a huge success. Great credit is due the Regimental Entertainment Committee, composed of Major J. S. S. Richardson, Captain E. P. Rutan, Captain W. S. Brogden, and Lieutenant H. P. Franklin for the excellent manner in which the affair was handled. Decorations, Cavalry songs, and music furnished by Lieutenant Franklin's Orchestra were features.

Colonel Groome presented members of the Regiment who had attended active duty training at Fort Myer in 1924 and 1925 with a certificate from the Commanding Officer, Fort Myer, showing they had completed the course of active duty training and giving a list of the subjects. He gave a short talk on active duty training for



the coming year and urged the officers and enlisted men of the regiment who could possibly do so to attend. He also urged them to keep up the good work in the Regimental school and Correspondence courses. Thirty-five members of the regiment attended the first dinner.

#### **Active Duty Training**

Members of the regiment will be attached to the 306th Cavalry for active training at Fort Myer this Spring, as the 305th was ordered as a unit last Spring. The active training will be held from May 16th to May 30th. As a result of Colonel Groome's talk at the last regimental dinner 38 members of the regiment have signed up for Active Training. This is a fine showing and it is planned to have all members make the trip from Philadelphia to Fort Myer together by Auto Caravan with colors flying.

#### **306th CAVALRY**

##### **Colonel John Philip Hill, Commanding**

The 306th Cavalry with Regimental Headquarters in Baltimore is located as follows:

Headquarters Troop, Baltimore, Captain Ora Overholser, Commanding.

First Squadron, Baltimore, Major Ernest W. Thralls, Commanding.

Second Squadron, Washington, Major Russell P. Freeman, Commanding.

Service Troop, Silver Springs, Md., Capt. James H. VanHoy, Commanding.

This regiment has a full complement of officers which is readily maintained due largely to its advantageous location and the facilities accorded thereby.

While all officers are urged primarily to take the correspondence courses, instructional meetings are held once a month in both Washington and Baltimore.

These meetings are supplemental to, although independent of the correspondence course and each meeting is divided into two conferences, one on administration and the other on minor tactics. The administrative duties considered are those with which officers would have to deal upon mobilization and consist primarily of company administration. The tactics considered cover marches, security and the combat of small units conducted as troop leading, one sided map problems or manouvers, the markers being moved by the conductor on a larger scale wall map. These meetings have aroused an unusual degree of interest in that they bring out so clearly the mechanics of various tactical operations.

The Regimental Commander has insisted on a high standard of horsemanship for officers of the regiment and through his efforts riding privileges have been very kindly extended officers living in the vicinity of Washington by Major A. R. Chaffee, commanding the 1st Squadron, 3rd Cavalry, and to officers living in the vicinity of Baltimore by Major K. C. Grenwald, F. A., commanding the Third Corps Area Headquarters Detachment. These rides are conducted twice a month and include practical demonstrations of the tactics previously covered in conferences. In addition Major Wilfrid M. Blunt, the Regimental Executive Officer gives individual instruction at other times to officers who cannot attend the Sunday rides. A Polo Team in the 306th Cavalry is assured this year as three members of this regiment are also members of the Maryland Polo Club and own their own ponies.

## New Books Reviewed

**The Great Pacific War.** By HECTOR BYWATER. Houghton Mifflin Co., Boston and New York. (Price \$2.50.)

In this book, Hector Bywater, the well known author of "Sea Power in the Pacific," describes an imaginary war between the United States and Japan, which is assumed to begin early in 1931.

At the outset it may be said that the natural conclusion that this work may be provocative in its effects is erroneous. There is nothing to indicate that either the United States or Japan would gain anything by such a war. On the contrary, the condition in which the two adversaries found themselves at the end of the war furnishes the best of reasons why neither nation should look with equanimity on the possibility of a conflict.

The author is an acknowledged authority on navies and sea power, and one of the chief values of the book lies in its description of the influence and effects in a naval war of the relative number of the various types of fighting ships in the Navy of each power. The functions in war of the battleship, battle cruiser, light cruiser, etc. are clearly brought out. The technical accuracy of the book in this respect makes it very realistic. No attempt is made to imitate other makers of paper wars who let their imagination run riot in the use of super-weapons and methods of fighting.

In describing the events which led up to the break in relations between the two nations, Mr. Bywater has taken the present political situation on the Pacific and in the Far East and followed it out to what is, if not a logical development, at least not an unreasonable one.

As has been admitted in all discussions of such a conflict, Guam and the Philippines very soon were in the hands of the Japanese. The decision of the United States, that any attempt to retake them before the enemy's fleet had been defeated would be disastrous, was undoubtedly sound.

The failure of the Bonin expedition was a foregone conclusion and it is apparently only included for the purpose of showing "how it should not be done" as well as to demonstrate that the most elaborate plans are not always the soundest.

The various expedients used by the United States to deceive the enemy in regard to the nature, strength and disposition of its naval forces were ingenious, even though an enemy air force might not always be so blind as to fail to recognize the freighters converted into counterfeit presentments of battleships of the fleet, in the "fake" concentration in the Aleutians and the feint against Guam.

The description of the naval battle which practically decided the war is described with dramatic vividness and is all the more interesting because none of it is forced or artificial. The action is one which could very reasonably take place under present conditions of naval armament.

Mr. Bywater's book is an exciting piece of fiction erected on a framework of political facts and actual naval conditions. Few are the readers who will, after beginning its perusal, be satisfied to lay it down before completion.

**Lincoln and His Generals.** By CLARENCE EDWARD MCCARTNEY. Dorrance and Company, Philadelphia. (Price \$2.50.)

Dr. McCartney, the author, is a close and sympathetic student of the Civil War period. In this work he treats separately of the relations of Lincoln with each of ten of the principal Union generals who were most closely associated with the President.

The ten Generals considered are Scott, Fremont, Butler, McClellan, Sherman, Burnside, Hooker, Meade, Halleck, and Grant.

In conjunction with character sketches of these leaders, descriptions of some of the most important events and crises of the Civil War are presented in an unusual and entertaining manner. The book is replete with incidents, some seldom heard of, that reveal the weaknesses as well as the strong points of these soldiers of the Union.

The trials and tribulations of Lincoln in dealing with his sometimes temperamental assistants with their jealousies and quarrels, in times of great stress and discouragement, are graphically described. His infinite patience, consideration and sense of justice are very apparent.

Historically, the work is of real value and in addition, has the fascination of a work of fiction.

**Military Aid to the Civil Power.** THE GENERAL SERVICE SCHOOLS, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. (Price \$1.50.)

This volume prepared for the General Service Schools by Major Cassius M. Dowell, Infantry, while a member of the Judge Advocate General's Department, is designed to serve as a practical guide for officers of the army of the United States in administering the Laws of War, and in the application of correct legal principles to situations involving Military Government, Martial Laws, and Domestic Disturbances.

The uncertainty of the average officer as to his powers and duties in cases of Domestic Disturbances and the tendency to confuse Martial Law with ordinary situations indicates the necessity of such a work.

The clear and logical exposition of the principles involved in the various subjects make the book particularly valuable as a text book. It will be welcomed as a practical guide for officers of all components of the United States Army and the Marine Corps, any one of whom may unexpectedly be placed in a position where a knowledge of the contents of this book would be of the greatest value, and a lack of such knowledge a matter of, to say the least, great embarrassment.

**War Weather Vignettes.** By ALEXANDER MCADIE, Professor of Meteorology Harvard University, Lieut. Commander, U. S. N. R. F. Illustrated. The Macmillan Company, New York. (Price \$1.50.)

Weather has always been a factor to consider not only in map problems but in actual operations in the field. The World War proved to be no exception to the rule; many well-laid plans, skillfully executed, came to naught on account of the weather.

In this collection of essays the author describes in vivid detail weather conditions as they existed at critical times during the World War. He makes it evident that weather was in many cases the determining factor and that no amount of human effort could have overcome this adverse circumstances. The great sea fight of Jutland was indecisive because the North Sea mists caused low visibility for friend and foe. The Gallipoli campaign ended in disaster because wind and weather combined against the Allies. A February storm drove the attacking fleet to sea, gave the Turks full warning of the Allied intentions so that the landing was made against a strongly held position. But for this the Dardanelles might have been forced and the war ended much earlier. Lord Kitchener's life might have been spared had better forecasts been made and the trip to Russia delayed until weather was more propitious.

Parts of the book have nothing to do with weather but make interesting reading withal. Especially interesting is the account of a German Zeppelin's flight from Germany to carry relief to the forces in German East Africa. The author's style is delightful, no one will be bored by this little book; it has only sixty two pages. Talk about the weather is supposed to be commonplace, Professor McAdie's book is a refreshing exception.

## Foreign Military Journals

### **The Cavalry Journal** (Great Britain) January, 1926

Major Oskar Teichman, D.S.O., M.C. in "*Frederick the Great's Cavalry*" gives an outline of the development of this arm from a force only fit for the parade ground, deficient in initiative and mobility at the time of the First Silesian War, to its emergence at the end of the Seven Years War as the finest mounted corps in Europe.

After the First Silesian War, Frederick, profiting by his experience therein, thoroughly reorganized his cavalry, which gave a better account of itself in the Second Silesian War.

In 1755 Frederick the Great published a modern edition of "Regulations for the Prussian Cavalry" after dictating the contents word by word. This work went thoroughly into the various phases of cavalry organization and training and laid the foundation for future development.

Ziethen had made a name for himself in the Second Silesian War, but in the Seven Years' War, by his accomplishments, won his place among the great Cavalry leaders of all time.

The battle of Prague (May 6, 1757) was a serious defeat for the Austrians and should have been a disaster but the Prussian Cavalry in pursuit of the fleeing Austrian Cavalry had found plunder and drink and lost a chance to destroy 16,000 Infantry which had been cut off from their main army. "Your Majesty," said Ziethen to Frederick with a face of shame, "I cannot rank a hundred of them sober."

The battle of Rossbach (November 5, 1757) was a great victory for Frederick, although only about half of the Prussian force was involved—4,000 Cavalry, 7,000 Infantry, and a few guns defeated 60,000 of the Allies. It was essentially a cavalry battle.

Later, in the battle of Leuthen, Frederick's cavalry again played a decisive role, and by a timely charge converted a defeat into a rout.

In the battle of Zorndorf (August 25, 1758) against some 60,000 Russians, a gap was caused in the Prussian line through its advancing on either side of a burning village. The Russians took prompt advantage of this and threw a mass of cossacks and infantry between the two wings of the Prussian army.

But once more Frederick was saved by his cavalry. Siedlitz at the psychological moment charged the flank of the Russian attack with 5,000 cavalry and broke it up. On another occasion on this day the battle appeared to be lost when Siedlitz having reorganized his cavalry, suddenly appeared with sixty squadrons, charged the enemy cavalry in flank, completely destroying them. In the author's opinion, Siedlitz by his brilliant cavalry work undoubtedly saved Frederick's army from a disaster, and enabled him to win the bloodiest battle of the Seven Years' War.

The following excerpt gives an example of Ziethen's quality:

"On October 14, 1758, took place the disastrous (to Frederick) battle of Hochkirch. On the previous night, Frederick, never guessing the ruse which the Austrians (who were known to be close at hand) were about to carry out, gave orders for the cavalry to off-saddle and for the infantry to pitch their tents. The brilliant and cautious Ziethen, however, disobeying orders, stood to arms with horses saddled. At 5 A. M. when the Prussian infantry awoke to find themselves attacked on all sides, Ziethen and his Hussars managed to keep one side of the position clear."

Other articles of general interest are *Sport in Morocco 25 Years ago*, by Major the Hon. F. A. Nicholson, M.C., and *A Short Trip in Persian Azerbaijan*, by an Indian Cavalry Officer.

**The Journal of the United Service Institution of India** January, 1926

The first installment of an article on *The Battle of Kut-al-Mara*, 27th and 28th September, 1915, by Major-General Sir W. D. Bird, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., appears in this issue. General Bird carries the history of the operation from the time General Townshend re-assumed command of the 6th Division, up to the time of the actual attack on the Turkish position at Kut. The difficulties encountered in the way of supply, communications and unfavorable terrain, are well brought out.

In some *Impressions of the Army Manoeuvres, England, 1925*, Colonel C. A. Milward, C.I.E., D.S.O., makes some interesting comments upon various phases of the recent maneuvers in England. He agrees with other observers that attacks by tanks or armoured cars in columns of troops on the march must be met by some kind of mobile flank guard with guns and anti-tank infantry weapons.

The author was impressed by the paralyzing effect air craft had on troop movements in the daytime. He mentions the difficulties had in moving a large force—a brigade—by motor transport and believed that not much advantage is to be gained in moving a large body of troops by motor transport for less than a certain distance.

One can appreciate his views as expressed in the following conclusion: "With regard to mechanization and many types of arms, weapons, vehicles, one's mind is confused by the complexity of an army equipped on the latest ideas, and with the results which may eventuate when ideas are further developed.

The difficulty of utilizing these arms and inventions which all move at different speeds, and fitting them into battle to the fullest advantage, will be great."

**Memorial De Caballeria** (Spanish) December, 1925

Reviewed by Major Harold Thompson, Cavalry

Major Jose Fernandez, General Staff (Cavalry) treats briefly of the Spanish Cavalry maneuvers of November, and of some of the lessons learned therein. First describing the uses made of the cavalry arm by the Germans, and by the French and British during the World War, he briefly treats of the differences in the actual employment by the two forces, on several fronts and in the different phases of the War from the early screening by the German cavalry of the German army corps across Belgium and northern France, down to and through the British campaign in Palestine.

The conclusions drawn from the employment of the cavalry, allied and German, his suggestions as to imperfections and omissions will be quite agreed to by American cavalry officers as the points indicated and pointed out have been emphasized before. The remarks anent Von Mackensen's cavalry in Rumania are peculiarly appropriate; likewise, that of the French in the Uskub campaign. We find it rather curious that he hasn't seemed to classify the action of the Italian cavalry at Vittorio as akin to the exploitation of a break-through.

From the first section of the article, to the second, appearing in the January, 1926 number, Major Fernandez deduces: that the mission of the cavalry of yesterday is that of today, and of tomorrow, and that the essential missions in co-operation with the other arms are again: reconnaissance, screening, fire-action, exploitation of a success and the pursuit, with modifications brought about by constantly developed methods of communications.

Here we find in a comparison of his remarks on the foregoing phases of the two articles, the criticism of the maneuvers cited, the object of which was to secure greater communication between the Cavalry Divisions with their Horse Artillery components, and the accompanying Air Service.

The remarks in general seem constructive, and as the writer puts it, for the benefit of the powers that be, when the next cavalry maneuvers take place (autumn of 1926).

Among other points noted are the small number of planes, a flight of six planes for two divisions being too few, considering that the ships frequently had minor engine troubles during the maneuvers, and the necessity of having at least two alerted constantly for contact missions. The work of the pilots suffered consequently, through lack of relief.

Also, lack of means of communication within the Divisions (we are excepting the optical signal apparatus) caused much loss of time and delay in the Brigade Headquarters. The number of pack sets (radio) in each regiment, one, and at Brigade Headquarters is here meant, and as mentioned, was the cause of "the divorce between the Division Commander and the screening forces, in each case." Another crying need was that of motorcycles in the divisions, brigades and regiments. This resulted, despite the few actually allowed to the tactical units, in long distances being covered by mounted messengers with resulting utter exhaustion on the part of the animals.

Through lack of suitable landing fields in the forward area of the maneuver terrain, the airdromes had to be situated well to the rear, too far in fact. An examination of the maneuver area, in the Valladolid Tordesillas, mojados quadrilaterals, shows pretty rough terrain, deep descents and inclines, and lack of, or at least, few clearings. This necessitated the planes having to follow the axes of the brigades and divisions very carefully, in order to maintain contact, and in turn; Brigade and Division Headquarters had continually to be showing their panels.

Difficulty was met with at first by the planes in their vertical observation in differentiating between patrol types, but wore off as the maneuver progressed. Apparently this flight had not maneuvered with cavalry before, as the writer speaks of cavalry trained pilots being needful. That the liaison between the planes and the cavalry must be particularly intimate and that each must be fully aware of the limitations of the other are too well known for us to expatiate on.

For the staff he has to say this: The observation planes and air operations office must know almost to the minute the place where information must go, complete knowledge of plans, departure and time of units and headquarters staff locations. Panels must be constantly ready, and must be so exposed as to be readily seen. When the Division Headquarters command post is established the radio set must be set up and put into action. Noteworthy is the comment on the helpfulness toward each other of the cavalry communications agents (radio, et cetera) and the pilots. Despite difficulties numerated, observers from the flight and signal communication offices worked through each succeeding night to iron out the troubles of the following day.

**Revue de Cavalerie** (France) July-August, 1925

Reviewed by Captain W. E. Shipp, 13th Cavalry

*Combat Exercises for Cavalry.* By Captain De La Garennie. "Cavalry combat exercises" by Lt. Col. Brandt, chief of staff of the German Inspector General of Cavalry, is reviewed in this article. This brochure deals with the tactical instruction of the regiment and squadron acting usually alone.

Important points covered in these exercises are: concealment of troop movements from aerial observation; defense against aerial attacks and armored cars; obtaining fire superiority during the initial stages of combat; and the differences in infantry and cavalry tactics.

The author insists on the necessity of training cavalry to fight on narrow fronts with echelonment in depth with the same stubbornness as infantry, combat being conducted even to hand-to-hand fighting, "for," says the author, "the habit of fighting with a view of engaging in delaying action only risks resulting in breaking away, by habit, where it would be possible to hold." The author adds that combat by fire is the principal mode of action by cavalry "but it can still fight mounted with the sword," and cites the Palestine Campaign as a proof.



As a clause of the Treaty of Versailles prevents the German cavalry from being armed with light machine guns (machine rifles), in these exercises it is merely assumed that these weapons are present. It is proposed not to place these arms in permanent combat groups. Rifle platoons are constituted of squads and of one or two independent light machine gun crews attached.

In all the exercises the squadron is reinforced by a group of heavy machine guns and, in almost all, by an accompanying gun. They are used largely in defense against airplanes and armored cars. The squadron is never exercised in liaison with armored cars. The reviewer believes that this results from the fact that during the war the Germans operated principally defensively against armored cars and tanks.

The author warns against stereotyped and also too prudent solutions as they seldom bring success.

In defense against armored cars the author says, "A squadron without artillery is helpless against such an attack." No other satisfactory defense against armored cars has been given. If the squadron has no accompanying guns, it either hastily retreats, establishes a barricade by demolitions, or else disperses.

In the defense against low flying attack airplanes, the heavy and light machine guns are put into action at once while the squadron rapidly assumes very open formations, avoids assembling the horses and, if possible, gains cover at the gallop. The squadron is dispersed in this maneuver and it requires much initiative on the part of the platoon leaders and the machine gun commanders.

The exercises dealing with the mounted attack against infantry present no important differences in tactics from the methods employed in our own service. The attack is covered by the security elements and is supported by the fire of heavy and light machine guns. A part of the latter are brought nearer the objective and placed in action under the protection of the guns and heavy machine guns. The attack formation advocated is a sort of column of platoons as foragers at 6 paces with 24 paces distance between platoons.

In one of the exercises on delaying action, a regiment, which is required to cover a large front (4,000 meters), divides its accompanying guns and its heavy machine guns among its squadrons as "this division is necessary because the conduct of fire of heavy arms by a single commander is impossible if the terrain is not open." It is to be noted that each regiment of cavalry has an accompanying battery attached, and it also has a communications platoon of 67 men.

Lt. Col. Brandt emphasizes the necessity of attaching accompanying guns to squadrons, even when parts of large units, from the time when they are forced to advance on a wide front (1,200 meters) in open country. The reviewer questions whether this division of so many guns is very judicious.

*Arabian Equitation.* By M. Louis Mercier. This interesting and erudite article about Arabian equitation explodes many popular fallacies on this subject gained from highly colored moving pictures or from lurid novels. It is surprising to learn that the Arab, popularly pictured as galloping at headlong speed, his burnouse flying in the wind or else skillfully training a dangerous rearing horse, rides a horse only exceptionally preferring a camel most of the time as he fears that riding the former makes him sterile.

The term "Arabian equitation" should really only be applied to that of the Bedouins of Arabia, a primitive people less given to riding than Cossacks or cowboys whose processes of equitation result solely from instinct and are exempt from all precision. Practised without bridle or stirrups, it has remained immutable since about the fourth century, and cannot be reduced into formulae as individual initiative is the only guide.

In the Orient, to the Mamelukes, elements non-Arab, is due the honor of having really created and codified a school of equitation, which should justly be called

Mameluke equitation. It was divided into two distinct periods. From the 9th to the 14th century, the Mameluke school practiced a warlike equitation according to principles and horse management very similar to those of the present day, reduced to their rudiments. Riding flat saddles and having good seats they worked in a circular riding hall to supple their horses and they engaged in polo and hunting both as a pastime and as a training for war. After the end of the 14th century, the adoption of the Persian saddle and the brutal use of their terribly severe bridle transformed all their technique, in the manner that we see practised to-day by the North-Africans, and marked the decadence of the Mameluke school.

The Turkish conquest transported this saddlery and these new practises from the Orient to the West so well that even to-day the Arabo-Berbers use the Persian saddle, long ago abandoned in the Orient, and conserve a minimum of the tradition of the second Mameluke period. Here again the author concludes that this equitation is Mameluke in origin and not Arabian as is commonly believed.

**Revue de Cavalerie** (France) September-October, 1925

Reviewed by Captain W. E. Shipp, 13th Cavalry

*Communications in the Cavalry.* By Lt. Col. J. Langlois. Beginning with the adage, "No communications, no success," the author emphasizes the importance of adequate communications, which is due not to the progress of electricity and mechanics but solely to the progress of engines of destruction. The means of communication chosen should be scientific ones least affected by the upsets of the field of battle.

The author specifically discusses the means of communication employed by a cavalry division on reconnaissance.

As long as the division is not engaged with the enemy, he advocates the following means: For communications with the reconnaissance detachments, use of radio and notably of covered forward posts; use of liaison agents, transported even in armored cars if necessary. However, as armored cars are few, they should be used sparingly. Pigeons are of little use as their use in a war of movement is fraught with many difficulties.

For interior liaison, the staff, employing this word in its most general sense, and liaison agents using rapid means of transport.

For communications with the army or other unit to which the cavalry is attached, radio, pigeons, and liaison agents, the latter being utilized only when necessary.

The means of communication in cavalry division in this period are of nature to satisfy very largely all needs, and their employment presents no difficulty if the desired knowledge is possessed by the general staff in the matter of communications, and by the chief signal officer in the matter of tactics.

*The Turkish Cavalry.* By Major Larcher. This article which treats of the evolution of the Turkish Cavalry, serves as an introduction to the notable article of General of Division Fakher-ed-Din on "The Operations of the Turkish Cavalry Corps in the War of Independence (1919-1922)," which appears in the same issue.

At the beginning of the World War the Turkish Cavalry was not numerous—23 regiments or 116 squadrons; its material was inadequate, lacking particularly automatic arms and signal equipment; it had mountain artillery instead of horse artillery; its mounts were poor; its personnel was not well trained; and the replacement of both men and animals was very difficult. The irregular cavalry—Achiret—had only a limited value and lasted but a short time, illustrating once more the rule that cavalry cannot be improvised.

Although the Turkish Cavalry had incomparable opportunities for achievement in the World War, it influenced but little the course of operations. Due to losses in

men and animals, it dwindled rapidly and by September, 1918, there were only 2,000 sabers for three armies in Palestine, and by October, 1918, the 6th Army in Iraq had only 200 sabers. This feeble cavalry, however, was called upon to accomplish difficult missions as it served: as army or G. H. Q. mobile service; as a reconnoitering force; and finally as a combat element. While the Turkish Cavalry had not adapted itself to the conditions of modern war, it had learned from its adversaries the proper employment of cavalry, consequently when the War of Independence against Greece (1919-1922) began, its reorganization was started. However, it was forced to engage in this campaign before this reorganization was completed and at first it had to make use of the few remaining regular squadrons reinforced by the Achiret; later regular regiments were reconstituted and the Achiret disbanded. Five regular divisions and some independent regiments and squadrons were finally created, but by the end of 1924 the Turkish Cavalry did not exceed 8,000 men for an army of 300,000. During the period of the reconstitution of the army (1919-1921) the cavalry was assigned the mission of delaying the enemy and finally of covering the front.

In the first phase of the operations, the army was covered in its concentration east of Afion by the army cavalry supported by the cavalry corps of General Fakher-ed-Din. An audacious raid by the 2d Army cavalry was successful in causing the Greeks to move their reserves. During the second phase of the operations, the cavalry corps slipped between the 1st and 2d Greek Corps and attacked their rears. At Eyret Greek retreating columns were successfully attacked. Finally during the third phase—the Greek retreat—the cavalry corps executed a difficult parallel pursuit. In spite of its feebleness, the Turkish Cavalry had gained brilliant, but limited, successes in this campaign, but had shown a greater aptitude for marching than for combat.

After the Treaty of Lausanne (1923), the reorganization of the Turkish Cavalry was at last begun. Great attention was paid to securing mobility as the country in which this cavalry will operate is very mountainous and devoid of good roads, and this fact was considered in the plans for the reorganization. A proposed organization which was set forth in an article in the Turkish "Military Review" provides for the following organization:

*Squadron:* 4 platoons and 4 machine guns, 5 officers, 262 men, 272 horses, and 56 mules. *Regiment:* Staff, 4 squadrons, a M. G. squadron of 8 heavy machine guns, depot squadron, and a signal detachment. *Brigade:* Staff, 3 regiments, horse artillery battery, signal and sanitary detachments, and field and combat trains. *Divisions:* Staff, 3 brigades, artillery group (2 field batteries), light howitzer battery, and an ammunition train; 1 signal company; 1 engineer company, a light bridge train, ambulance and sanitary companies; and field and combat trains. A total of about 250 officers, 9,000 men, 9,000 horses, 2,000 mules, 150 machine guns, 24 guns, 50 automobiles, and a few animal drawn wagons.

#### **Revue de Cavalerie (France) November-December, 1925**

*Creation in 1923 of the Regimental Remount Service.* By Lt. Col. de Brisoult. The author, who is a regional chief of the Regional Remount Service, discusses the origin, objects, and functioning of his service and the results obtained by it.

During the War, the French Army experienced many difficulties in supplying remounts to their units. Supply was strangely divided between the purchasing officers of the Remount Service, who were trained officers of that service, and requisitioning officers, who were reserve officers unequally expert and qualified.

Although these two services had the same objects and worked in the same territory, their methods were entirely different and there was little liaison between them. Moreover, as one service paid fixed prices for horses, while the other one did not,

horse dealers and owners were naturally dissatisfied with the treatment they received.

It was in order to correct these obvious mistakes that in 1923 the Regional Remount Service was inaugurated with a mission of participating in time of peace as well as in time of war in the preparation of requisitions. In addition, it executes the requisition necessary to maintain the effectives in animals in the mobilized army. The remount depot commanders could not be used as regional chiefs as their depots were located in centers of breeding and not in centres of density of equine population. Each regional chief has to establish and maintain constantly an up to date balance between the resources and probable needs of his region in animals. He furnishes necessary information both to the regional general staff and to the Remount Service.

Each year the regional chief makes a classification as to fitness for military service of the animals in half of his region, classifying the other half the following year, and he also makes a census of all the animals in his entire region, but this census is only a statistical one. He determines the number of animals needed for mobilization and those that can be left for agricultural and commercial purposes.

His sources of investigation are numerous and include primarily tours of inspection and participation in the purchase of remounts; and also visits to competitions held by the Administration of breeding—studs, fairs, markets, important stables and breeding-studs; listing studs lent to breeders; and inspections of horses in mounted organizations.

The regional chief necessarily has to do a great deal of liaison work especially with the regional commander, and with the officers of the different services with whom he comes in contact in order to build up a mutual confidence and esteem. The training and organization of reserve officers who will be utilized as remount officers in time of war is another of his duties.

Each regional Remount Service has already furnished a complete classification and census of the animals in its region, and the service is progressing very satisfactorily, due largely to the cooperation of the regional general staff.

#### **Cavaleristisch Tijdschrift** (Netherlands) December, 1925

*The Rifle (Carbine) Squad*, by Capt. T. H. Schol, Infantry. The writer feels that too much attention is paid to machine gun squads in the 1923 Infantry Training Regulations. Merely a negative definition of the rifle squad is given: a squad without a light machine gun. The Combat Regulations stress both power of fire and forward movement of the infantry; the machine gun squad supplies the first and the rifle squad the second.

Fifty per cent of the Dutch infantry is assigned to rifle squads. It surely is not intended that these groups shall simply support the machine gun squads. In the cavalry there are no carbine squads at all.

The writer discusses the latest training regulations of the Belgian, British, French and German armies and find that in all of them mobility is considered as important as power of fire and that provision is made for groups of riflemen to advance with the machine gunners or ahead of them.

In the Dutch infantry, too many of the men in the machine gun squad are loaded down with ammunition. Two or three should be given ordinary infantry equipment.

The present organization of the cavalry gives it great power of fire, but not enough mobility. The writer thinks that a squadron should consist of four platoons, each having one carbine squad and one light machine gun squad. A heavy machine gun section should also form part of the squadron. When mounted, each group could conveniently be divided into two columns.

*Tactics of Light Troops.* By H. A. C. Fabius (Continued). Because of the improved armament and the great size of modern armies, light patrols are of little use nowadays. Strong reconnaissance detachments are to be sent out from 20 to 25 km. in advance of the main body; these detachments themselves send out reconnaissance patrols 5 to 10 km. in different directions.

The reconnaissance detachment should consist of at least two squadrons of cavalry, several armored automobiles and a wireless telegraph squad; a company of bicyclists may be attached to it if the roads are good.

Movement should be by rapid dashes from one point to another.

The Dutch light brigade could probably provide two or three reconnaissance detachments, each covering a front of 6 to 10 km., with 5 units on reconnaissance duty, 10 in the first line and 5 in reserve.

It is possible that detachments of the enemy may slip in between the advanced light troops and the following divisions; to prevent this, the divisions should have highly mobile units of their own to scout ahead of them. Bicyclists may be used for this, since the Dutch army has no cavalry available for such duty; cavalry would be preferable, however.

#### **Cavaleristisch Tijdschrift** (Netherlands) January, 1926

*A Legend and a Few Forgotten Words.* By V. The legend is that cavalry cannot reconnoiter at night; it reappears from time to time in military publications.

Reconnaissance at night is difficult, but by no means impossible, and very good results can be obtained in determining the location of the enemy's outposts.

Horses can see very well at night. If a trooper goes over his horse's head once in a while, that is no more than what would happen in the daytime. At night it is possible to get much closer to the enemy than by daylight; the horse and rider cannot be seen nearly so far.

It must be admitted that a cavalry patrol can be heard much farther off than a cyclist patrol. But if the enemy's outpost has blocked the road, which certainly ought to be the case, the cyclists come upon it suddenly, have to dismount, and cannot get out of the enemy's fire as quickly as cavalymen, who turn their horses at once and dash away.

If reconnoitering is to be done on foot, the cavalry has the advantage of not being confined to the roads.

The writer objects to the statement in the provisional combat regulations of 1924 that "cyclists are to be preferred to cavalry after dark because of their noiseless movement." This is true only on hard-surfaced roads and if all motor vehicles are left behind; this would include the machine-gun platoon. On dirt roads cavalry does not make enough noise to alarm the enemy until it is almost upon him.

*Tactics of Light Troops* (continued). By Fabius. The light troops of the division are discussed in this number. The Belgian field regulations are specially commended.

The cavalry point sends out three patrols, as a rule: Right, left and center. As the distance between us and the enemy becomes smaller, it may be well to combine corps cavalry and divisional cavalry. The absence of reports from the front means: "certainty that the way is clear for 10 to 15 km. ahead." The divisional cavalry usually marches in two points, as much as 10 km. in advance of the two columns of the division. The distance between the advanced guard and the cavalry point should be greatest at the beginning of the march, being gradually shortened.

Cavalry and cyclists should be used together. The average rate of march, including halts, should not exceed that of the infantry.

A patrol of 10 men can watch over a space of 500 m. to the right and left of the route of march, a platoon, about 1500 m. to the right and left. For a division marching with a wide front, at least half a squadron is necessary, but if cyclists are used on the roads one platoon per division may suffice.

With regard to orders for light troops, the most important thing is not to restrict the initiative of the commanders of small units. They must all be kept fully informed of the situation and the intentions of the commanders of divisions and corps. Special attention should be paid to means of communication and places to which reports are to be sent.

The article, which is to be continued, is illustrated by three sketches.



The Thoroughbred, "Apache", Ridden by 2d Lieut. Mirille, Cavalry,  
Establishes a New Record (Swiss) of 7 Feet, 6 Inches.



# Cavalry School Notes

Brigadier General E. E. Booth, Commandant

The school year, 1925-1926, opened on September 15th with five classes present as follows: Advanced Class, 21 members, Lt.-Colonel G. B. Comly, Class President; Special Advanced Equitation Class, 13 members, Captain T. E. Price, Class President; Troop Officers' Class, 49 members, Captain Wm. C. Chase, Class President; Advanced National Guard and Reserve Officers' Class, 2 members, Lt.-Colonel E. H. Ely, Class President, and the Troop Officers' National Guard and Reserve Officers' Class, 21 members, Captain A. L. Henderson, Class President. All courses for Regular Army Officers are for nine months; the National Guard and Reserve Troop Officers' Class was here for three months, while the Advanced National Guard and Reserve Officers' Class terminated at the end of six weeks.

The usual change in personnel at The Cavalry School began at the top—Brigadier General E. E. Booth replacing Brigadier General E. L. King as Commandant. Colonel R. J. Fleming succeeded Colonel L. W. Oliver as Assistant Commandant, and Major R. W. Strong replaced Lt. Colonel A. B. Cox as Secretary.

The Cavalry School Book Department has been organized, is fully equipped and is working in close co-operation with the Cavalry Association.

The personnel of The Cavalry School is, this year, engaging in every and all kinds of activities. Never before has such a fine spirit of enthusiasm and co-operation existed. The usual activities have flourished and many new ones have been added. Be it engaged in by few or many, every form of diversion receives the wholehearted support of everyone in the garrison.

Our Eastern Horse Show Team, as reported in the preceding issue of The Cavalry Journal, made a fine showing at each of the shows held in the East and in Canada. Our Endurance Ride Team cleanly accomplished the feat of finishing all of the horses they entered (four), and placing second, third, fifth and sixth. Our Kansas City Horse Show Team won, or placed in every event they entered. In all these meetings, the competition was against a field of civilians; the clean sportsmanship displayed by the Cavalry School representatives won many good friends and high commendation from spectators.

The Hunts have become more and more popular. Every Sunday morning, a large field, among whom many women can be found, turns out for a spirited run. The new M. F. H., Captain R. W. Grow, has worked with the pack till now we have as good hounds as can be found in this part of the country.

Other activities of importance include—tennis, hand-ball, swimming, trap-shooting and golf. Polo deserves special mention. Last fall a local tournament was held among the teams stationed here. It took place during the usual practice days and served to keep the interest at high pitch. When the weather became too cold, all equipment was turned in and the ponies were sent out to pasture. During the winter months, every player is training at least one pony, so that by next summer or fall The Cavalry School Teams should be well mounted. With the class of players now stationed here, the School should turn out one of the best teams in the country.

Under the new Commandant, General E. E. Booth, a new phase of training has been inaugurated at this station. Not only does it give the School troops the very best of training, but it also enables the student personnel to see a large body of troops function under simulated war conditions and prevents everybody from ever forgetting that, after all, military training of any kind is primarily for use in the field with troops. Field exercises take place about once a month and are ac-

counted for on all schedules as "Reserved for the Commandant." A problem is made up and issued to participating troops not more than twenty-four hours before the time scheduled for the beginning of the exercise. Beforehand, all troops receive a warning order so that something is expected, but the movement of troops and the solution of the problem is all done as it would be in actual warfare. Members of the Advanced Class are used as umpires or as observers. Troop Officers are also permitted to see the problem whenever it is practicable to do so.

The two outstanding social functions given so far this year have been the Masquerade Ball of October 31st and the Polo Carnival and Circus of February 19th and 20th. For both parties, costumes of every description, displaying more or less originality, were worn—everything from Colonel Foster's "Farmer Boy" to Lieutenant W. Jennings' tuxedo. Besides the entertainment, the Polo Carnival netted a goodly sum with which we hope to fix our polo fields.

The enlisted men of the post have not been neglected. A good sized swimming pool has been constructed for them and will be ready for use in the spring. Football received the hearty support of every troop, as did the basketball and the bowling. Three horse-shows, in which everyone from the recruit to the Captain of the Troop, participated, were enjoyed by everyone on the post. Boxing has taken on a new life—two bouts recently held have been so popular that plans for more are now under way. Talk of equipping a gymnasium is common and the next baseball season promises to be bigger than ever.

## Regimental Notes

FIRST CAVALRY—Camp Marfa, Texas

Colonel Charles E. Stodter, Commanding

Lieut. Col. A. Poillon  
 Lieut. Col. A. F. McLean  
 Major C. L. Stevenson  
 Major R. B. Patterson  
 Captain H. Herman  
 Captain H. S. Dodd  
 Captain Wm. T. Bauskett, Jr.  
 Captain P. H. Morris  
 Captain H. Foster  
 Captain E. M. Sumner  
 Captain B. A. Mason  
 Captain S. R. Goodwin  
 1st Lieut. F. E. Bertholet  
 1st Lieut. George B. Hudson

1st Lieut. A. E. Forsyth  
 1st Lieut. H. H. Heiberg  
 1st Lieut. F. W. Makinney  
 2d Lieut. E. L. Harrison  
 2d Lieut. L. C. Vance  
 2d Lieut. T. Robinson  
 2d Lieut. P. G. Kendall  
 2d Lieut. R. T. Willson  
 2d Lieut. G. B. Rogers  
 2d Lieut. C. B. Hutchinson  
 2d Lieut. C. K. Darling  
 2d Lieut. B. W. Justice  
 2d Lieut. A. A. Cavanaugh  
 2d Lieut. W. F. McLaughlin

The senior and junior teams went to the First Cavalry Division tournament last fall and the junior team won the consolation cup. The senior team also went to Fort Sam Houston during February and was runner up to the Austin team, who won the cup. Lieut. Forsyth is now with the First Cavalry Division team in California.

We have received quite a number of remounts in the last year and they are a fine lot of horses. There were a number of good prospects for polo ponies and they are being trained by the troops for the necessary training period and will then be turned over to the polo string for further training so that by the time they are ready to be played they will be in excellent condition. Quite a few have very good breeding

and are developing into good prospects for jumpers as well as school horses. They were badly needed in the regiment as most of the horses are getting fairly old.

A resume of the work of the regiment during the year would not be complete without a few words about the hike that we took to Fort Clark, Texas, our two weeks' maneuvers and visit with the Fifth Cavalry and First Machine Gun Squadron, and the march home. It is believed that the regiment covered approximately 700 miles on the six weeks' trip.

With the exception of the first two days and the last day, the trip down was anything but pleasant. Heavy rains fell every night except the first two. At Pumpville and Dryden we were nearly washed away by the deluge. The one redeeming feature was the absence of any dust and the excellent condition of the animals. Very little equipment was lost by the men even though nearly every storm broke when the men were asleep in their pup tents, and the tents, a number of times were knocked flat, with three to five inches of water rushing over the ground.

On arriving at Fort Clark we found every possible arrangement had been made for the housing and comfort of the troops. The Fort Clark Officers and troops, from the Commanding General down to the privates, were very hospitable to us all and everything was done to make our visit an extremely enjoyable one, and our heartfelt appreciation is extended to them for their hospitality.

## SECOND CAVALRY—Fort Riley, Kansas

### Colonel George Williams, Commanding

Lieut. Col. George T. Bowman	Captain Floyd M. Hyndman
Major Edgar M. Whiting	Captain Malcolm Byrne
Major Arthur B. Conard	Captain Thomas A. Bryant
Captain Terrill E. Price	Captain Alexander G. Olsen
Captain John W. McDonald	1st Lieut. William H. W. Reinburg
Captain Julian W. Cunningham	1st Lieut. Fred W. Koester
Captain LeRoy Davis	1st Lieut. Thomas T. Thornburgh
Captain Waldemar A. Falck	1st Lieut. Cornelius C. Jadwin
Captain Harry A. Buckley	1st Lieut. Mortimer F. Sullivan
Captain William T. Hamilton	1st Lieut. John W. Wofford
Captain Carlisle B. Cox	2d Lieut. Frederic deL. Comfort
Captain Charles Wharton	2d Lieut. Walter F. Jennings, Jr.
Captain James C. Short	2d Lieut. Raymond B. Bosserman
Captain Murray H. Ellis	2d Lieut. Harvey L. Boyden
Captain Harold deB. Bruck	2d Lieut. James G. Pratt
Captain Thomas Brady, Jr.	2d Lieut. Richard W. Bridgman
Captain Joe C. Rogers	2d Lieut. Glenn O. Barcus
Captain Winfred Houghton	

The Regiment was inspected tactically by the Acting Commandant, on December 18th, 1925.

The Commandant inspected the quarters and equipment of the regiment on January 23.

Troop E acted as escort for Major General Poore commanding the Seventh Corps Area when he visited the Post on January 12th.

The officers of the regiment gave a series of "Get Together" parties during the winter months. Everyone turned out for them and had a splendid time, and incidentally we all got better acquainted with one another.

On the night of February 15-16 Raymond Eakins, the eleven year old son of Mr. Robert R. Eakins, Civilian Clerk in the Finance Office was reported lost on the reservation. A platoon from Headquarters Troop and all the available buglers in the

regiment searched for him from 11:00 P. M. until 4:00 A. M. Early on the morning of the 16th the Second Squadron was turned out and continued the search until it was recalled upon the news being received that Raymond had wandered into a farmhouse about two miles East of the reservation shortly after daybreak. Fortunately he suffered no ill effects from his night exposure.

In February the Regiment gave a series of Horse Shows in the West Riding Hall. The first was limited to recruits, the second to Privates of more than six months service, and the third to officers and non-commissioned officers. Each show had classes for individuals, pairs and teams, over unknown courses of jumps. Competition was keen in all classes and the winner of every class had reason to be proud of his performance.

Detailed results of the Horse Show were as follows:

FIRST SHOW (recruits) held February 5th.

Individual Jumping—1st, Pvt. Halverson, Hq. Tr.; 2d, Pvt. Carroll, Tr. E.; 3d, Pvt. Edmiston, Tr. E.

Individual Jumping—1st, Pvt. Fleek, Tr. F.; 2d, Pvt. Grand, Tr. G.; 3d, Pvt. McCullough, Hq. Tr.

Pair Jumping—1st, Pvts. Laney and McCarty, Tr. F.; 2d, Pvts. Cook and Lerd-rup, Tr. G.; 3d, Pvts. Rice and Wallace, Hq. Tr.

Pair Jumping—1st, Pvts. McEvers and Baker, Tr. F.; 2d, Pvts. Grand and Darst, Tr. G.; 3d, Pvts. Gleeve and Smith, Tr. E.

Team Jumping—1st, Pvts. Hutchinson, MacFarland and Colly, Tr. A.; 2d, Pvts. Douglas, Gilbert and Schooley, Hq. Tr.; 3d, Pvts. Fewless, Pierson and Hunter, Tr. B.

Team Jumping—1st, Pvts. McDonald, Darst and Grand, Tr. G.; 2d, Pvts. Statkus, Nash and Van, Tr. C.; 3d, Pvts. Park, Erwin and McCullough, Hq. Tr.

Squad Competition—1st, Tr. C.; 2d, Tr. A.; 3d, Tr. E.

SECOND SHOW (Privates of more than 6 mos. service) held February 12th.

Escort Wagons—1st, Pvt. Hickey, 2d Sq. Section, Ser. Tr.; 2d, Pvt. Daniels, 1st Sq. Section, Ser. Tr.; 3d, Pvt. Lane, Hq. Section, Ser. Tr.

Slow Mule Race—1st, Pvt. Lowery, 1st Sq. Section, Ser. Tr.; 2d, Pvt. Moore, 1st Sq. Section, Ser. Tr.; 3d, Pvt. Orchard, 2d Sq. Section, Ser. Tr.

Individual Jumping—1st, Pvt. Schwinger, Tr. C.; 2d, Pvt. Travis, Tr. E.; 3d, Pvt. Harper, Hq. Tr.

Pair Jumping—1st, Pvts. Stockman and Sowards, Tr. F.; 2d, Pvts. Burris and Schubert, Hq. Tr.; 3d, Pvts. Cox and Richardson, Tr. A.

Team Jumping—1st, Pvts. Garrison, Schubert and Garber, Hq. Tr.; 2d, Pvts. McBride, Bartinikaitis and Latourelle, Tr. B.; 3d, Pvts. Wells, Demitt and Soule, Tr. C.

Squad Competition—1st, Tr. G.; 2d, Tr. A.; 3d, Tr. F.

THIRD SHOW (Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers) held February 26th.

Light Wagon Contest—Pvt. Tock, 1st Sq. Section, Ser. Tr.; 2d, Pvt. Tibbits, 2d Sq. Section, Ser. Tr.; 3d, Pvt. Ackerman, Sq. Section, Ser. Tr.

Individual Jumping, N. C. O.'s—1st, Sgt. Holmes, Tr. C.; 2d, 1st Sgt. Cross, Tr. B.; 3d, Corp. Graham, Tr. C.

Individual Jumping, Officers—1st, Capt. Hyndman, 2d, Lt. Barcus, 3d, Lt. Thornburgh.

Pair Jumping, N. C. O.'s—1st, Sgt. Fair and Cpl. Senker, Tr. G.; 2d, Sgts. Holmes and Merrill, Tr. C.; 3d, Corps. Maggart and Lovesee, Tr. B.

Team Jumping, N. C. O.'s—1st, Sgts. Holmes, Merrill and Corp. Graham, Tr. C.; 2d, 1st Sgt. Irby, Corps. Jahemiak and Aylor, Tr. A.; 3d, Sgts. Fair, Wirth and Corp. Senker, Tr. G.

Team Jumping, Officers—1st, Capt. Hyndman, Capt. Cunningham and Lt. Reinburg; 2d, Lts. Comfort, Boyden and Jennings; 3d, Lts. Thornburgh, Sullivan and Capt. Davis.

**THIRD CAVALRY (Less 1st Squadron)—Fort Myer, Va.****Colonel H. S. Hawkins, Commanding**

Major Adna R. Chaffee	1st Lieut. James B. Patterson
Captain John A. Weeks	1st Lieut. Claude W. Feagin
Captain James R. Finley	1st Lieut. Samuel P. Walker
Captain Vernon L. Padgett	1st Lieut. George E. Elms
Captain Eugene A. Regnier	1st Lieut. Clovis E. Byers
Captain John H. Irving	1st Lieut. Thomas E. Whitehead
Captain Morris S. Daniels	1st Lieut. Alexander George
Captain H. T. Allen, Jr.	2d Lieut. Carl W. Raguse
Captain Jess G. Boykin	

The annual benefit ride for the Army Relief, was held in the riding hall on January 9th. In addition to the ride a tea dance was given in the post hop room. The ride and dance were largely attended by many prominent people from Washington and out of town. The net proceeds amounted to \$1752.25.

The regular Friday afternoon drills, were resumed on January 15th and will continue until April 1st. The program has consisted of a musical drill, by Troop "E," under Capt. J. H. Irving; a rough riding drill, by Troop "F," under Capt. E. A. Regnier; monkey drill, by Troop "G," under Lt. A. George; officers jumping; officers school ride, under the direction of Colonel Hawkins, with the following officers: Maj. Chaffee, Capt. Finley, Capt. Padgett, Capt. Irving, Capt. Allen, Capt. Daniels, Lt. Patterson, and Lt. Whitehead.

On Friday afternoon, February 26th, three Indian Chiefs who fought against the regiment in the olden days were interested spectators at the weekly exhibition drill. The visitors were guests of Major and Mrs. Chaffee.

The squadron is busily engaged preparing for an exhibition and a demonstration, to be held March 9th, for the student officers from the Engineer School at Ft. Humphreys.

Considerable interest is being taken in the officers school this year. Beginning January 1st, the following subjects were assigned to the officers, who prepared papers and read the reports of their researches to the officers of the post. Lt. Whitehead, Functions of Regimental Headquarters in Campaign; Lt. Byers, A comparison of the horse and personal equipment and arms of the American Trooper with that of British, French, German and Spanish troopers; Capt. Padgett, Organization, functions and duties of Cavalry Brigade Headquarters and Headquarters Troop; Lt. Feagin, a comparison of our Cavalry Organization (including the regiment) with that of the French and British; Lt. Patterson, The Mexican Punitive Expedition, 1916; Capt. Finley, Cavalry in the Franklin-Nashville campaign; Lt. Raguse, Cavalry actions at Vionville-Mars la Tour; Lt. Walker, Tactical lessons from the cavalry actions at Beersheeba and El Mughar, 1918; Capt. Irving, Sheridan's raid against Richmond, 1864; Capt. Boykin, Use of Lee's cavalry during his advance into Pennsylvania, 1863; Capt. Weeks, Wilson's campaign against Selma and Montgomery, 1865; Capt. Regnier, Operations of French and allied cavalry in the Serbian campaign, 1918; Capt. Daniels, Employment of British Cavalry during the retreat from Mons, 1914; Lt. George, Brief outline of the operations of Von Marwitz Cavalry Corps, August-October, 1914; Capt. Allen, an outline of the history of the Third U. S. Cavalry.

The Society Circus, will be held some time in April. This exhibition will be for benefit of polo.

General Malin Craig, made an inspection of the barracks and stables on February 27th.

The officers of the regiment, made their first appearance in the new uniform at the exhibition ride on March 5th. This ride was attended by all former members of the regiment in the vicinity of Ft. Myer.

#### FIRST SQUADRON, THIRD CAVALRY—Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.

Lieutenant Colonel F. D. Griffith, Jr., Commanding

Major Frederick Herr  
 Captain Harry H. Dunn  
 Captain Paul J. Matte  
 Captain Alfred J. deLorimier  
 Captain Mordaunt V. Turner  
 1st Lieut. Rossiter H. Garity

1st Lieut. Vance Batchelor  
 1st Lieut. Henry M. Alexander  
 1st Lieut. Frank T. Turner  
 1st Lieut. Charles R. Chase  
 2d Lieut. Dana G. McBride  
 2d Lieut. Lawrence R. Dewey

The Vermont snow and winter weather has limited, as usual, our mounted work to the roads and to the riding hall. The afternoons have been devoted to equitation and post schools of all kinds. The second annual winter carnival held at the post for the members of the garrison and the University of Vermont took place February 13, 1926. It was an ideal winter sports' day. The morning program was composed of events for officers and families and the enlisted men of the post. The afternoon events were open to all.

The ski-joring, especially the ski-joring doubles with couples holding hands was the most thrilling of the events. The outstanding star among the officers was Capt. P. J. Matte who won a first and three second places. Not only the officers and men took part in the carnival but also many of the women and children entered.

February 20, 1926, there was a midwinter indoor horse-show. This was given with the assistance of, and in conjunction with, the Reserve officers of Burlington and vicinity. There was one Reserve officer on the committee in charge. The show lasted all afternoon and until eleven in the evening. It was followed by a dance. The judges of the show were Dr. W. W. Townsend of Burlington, Vt., Captain L. D. Hammond of the Royal Canadian Dragoons at St. John, P. Q., and Captain Dwight Hughes, U. S. Cavalry, on duty with the R. O. T. C. at Massachusetts Agricultural College.

Captain Alfred J. deLorimier was the outstanding winner; taking two firsts and a second. The Cavalry as a whole made a good showing.

#### FOURTH CAVALRY (Less 1st Squadron)—Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.

Colonel Osmun Latrobe, Commanding

Major Emmett Addis  
 Captain Thomas A. Dobyms  
 Captain James I. Gibbon  
 Captain Edwin W. Godbold  
 Captain Charles W. Burkett  
 Captain Ralph C. Thomas  
 Captain Vaughan M. Cannon  
 1st Lieut. Robert J. Merrick

1st Lieut. Earle E. Cox  
 1st Lieut. Arthur K. Hammond  
 1st Lieut. Henry I. Hodes  
 2d Lieut. Frank H. Bunnell  
 2d Lieut. Charles V. Bromley  
 2d Lieut. Ralph M. Neal  
 2d Lieut. Harrison W. Davison  
 2d Lieut. Gustavus W. West

This regiment has been conducting schools and drilling whenever possible in the past three months. A good many recruits of an exceptionally good type have been



received. They are being trained by Lieutenant Hodes and are making fine progress.

Officers' and non-commissioned officers' equitation is being held in the riding hall and good progress is being made.

In January were held tryouts for entries in the Denver Horse Show. Lieutenant Hodes was selected to represent the Regiment and made a very creditable showing against some of the best horses and horsemen in the United States. Lieutenant Hodes with Lieutenant Febiger and Miss Polly Richmond made up the Fort Russell team and took 13 places in jumping, charger and polo classes as follows:—3 firsts, 4 seconds, 3 thirds and 3 fourths. Lieutenant Hodes took 3 seconds and one third.

On March third the Regiment is to hold its Organization Day at Fort Russell. There are many excellent entries and everything is in tip top shape.

A polo cage according to Fort Riley blue print has been built and the polo enthusiasts have been batting 'em out all winter. The ponies are being trained in the riding hall five days a week and there will be some mighty promising young horses ready to step out as soon as spring sets in.

#### **FIRST SQUADRON, FOURTH CAVALRY—Fort Meade, S. Dakota**

##### **Lieutenant Colonel R. W. Walker, Commanding**

Major O. Wagner  
Captain Norman E. Fiske  
Captain C. G. Wall  
Captain B. E. Sawyer  
1st Lieut. LeRoy M. Wightman  
1st Lieut. W. E. Shallene

1st Lieut. John I. Gregg  
1st Lieut. John T. Ward  
2d Lieut. John K. Sells  
2nd Lieut. David F. Stone  
2d Lieut. Walter L. Weinaug

Early in December an invitation was received by the Fort Meade Polo Team to attend the San Antonio Mid-Winter Tournament, beginning January 17, 1926.

At that time our ponies were on pasture, but as soon as it was decided to accept the invitation they were brought in and given regular exercise and were in very good condition on January 4, 1926, when they were shipped.

Due to a tournament held at Fort Meade during September, our polo fund was low, and it was estimated that the expense of transporting our players and ponies to San Antonio would total very close to \$2,000.00. Naturally this seemed a staggering sum to be raised on a post garrisoned by only one Squadron of Cavalry and small Quartermaster and Medical Detachments. But with the true Cavalry Spirit, which acknowledges no obstacles, every member of the garrison gave his full cooperation to the plans for raising funds, and by the 1st of January enough money was obtained to ship the team and ponies. This was, indeed, a remarkable accomplishment for so small a garrison and due credit should be given to everyone contributing to its success. Too much cannot be said for the cheerful and willing manner in which the officers remaining on the post performed their own duties and the additional ones taken over from the members of the team.

It is believed that the showing made by the team while at San Antonio justified the cost of the trip. Although we did not win either of the two tournaments entered, due in great part to the age and condition of our ponies, the members of the team gained invaluable experience that could not have been obtained elsewhere. In all, the team played 13 games and lost 4.

The personnel of the team was as follows: No. 1, Captain C. G. Wall, 4th Cavalry; No. 2, Lt. John T. Ward, 4th Cavalry; No. 3, Capt. N. E. Fiske, 4th Cavalry; No. 4, Lt. John I. Gregg, 4th Cavalry.

Fort Meade is now making an attempt to have the Elimination Tournament of the Rocky Mountain Circuit held at this post.

The Post Basketball League is in full swing and every troop team seems to be a

serious contender for the championship title. At the present time Headquarters Detachment and Troop B are tied for first place.

On February 27th a dismounted drill competition was held between the three troops of the Squadron. The competition was part of the Squadron's winter training program. Much interest was displayed. Troop B took first place, with Troop C a close second.

#### FIFTH CAVALRY—Fort Clark, Texas

##### Colonel W. B. Scales, Commanding

Major Walton Goodwin, Jr.	1st Lieut. Roy C. Wells
Major Philip Gordon	1st Lieut. Harry Knight
Major Edwin O'Connor	1st Lieut. James B. Edmunds
Captain William H. Kasten	1st Lieut. George J. Rawlins
Captain Richard L. Creed	1st Lieut. Albert W. Johnson
Captain W. O. Johnson	1st Lieut. John E. Leahy
Captain Philip C. Clayton	2d Lieut. Carl D. Silverthorne
Captain Roscoe S. Parker	2d Lieut. John J. Mahoney
Captain Alfred L. Baylies	2d Lieut. Henry S. Jernigan
Captain Herbert V. Scanlan	2d Lieut. William L. Howarth
Captain Lloyd W. Biggs	2d Lieut. John H. Stadler
Captain Joseph Yuditsky	2d Lieut. William J. Bradley
Captain Charles Cramer	2d Lieut. Frank C. Fraser
1st Lieut. Frank L. Carr	2d Lieut. Conrad S. Babcock, Jr.
1st Lieut. John N. Greene	2d Lieut. Hubert W. Ketchum, Jr.

The Regimental Polo Team was runner-up in the Division Tournament held at Fort Bliss, December 3 to 13, 1925, being defeated in the finals by the 82d Field Artillery.

Supplementary Target Season was completed December 15, 1925, both Rifle and Pistol Marksmanship. The Regiment qualified 85.24% with the Rifle, 83.33% with the pistol dismounted and 100% with the pistol mounted.

Saber Qualification tests were held the latter part of February, results unknown.

One hundred and thirteen recruits have joined the regiment since December 1st, 1925, and after ten weeks intensive training have been turned to duty with their organizations.

Thirty-seven remounts of good breeding and size have been received by the regiment since December 1st, 1925.

During the month of January, 1926, the regiment lost through retirement:

Master Sergeant Selden N. Bovee.....Jan. 12, 1926

Master Sergeant Tom Kaszubowsky .....Jan. 20, 1926

1st Sergeant Amos Morgan.....Jan. 23, 1926

all three having completed thirty years' honorable service on the date mentioned.

The 1926 Target season for all arms is on in full force beginning March 1st, and usual 100% qualification in rifle marksmanship, and for this year in all arms, is a fair possibility.

#### SIXTH CAVALRY—Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.

##### Colonel G. C. Barnhardt, Commanding

Lieut. Col. Oscar A. McGee	1st Lieut. John R. W. Diehl
Major Edgar W. Taulbee	1st Lieut. Hal M. Rose
Major Edwin N. Hardy	1st Lieut. Francis P. Tompkins
Captain Joseph W. Geer	1st Lieut. Thomas Q. Donaldson, Jr.
Captain Otis Porter	1st Lieut. William L. Hamilton

Captain Wharton G. Ingram  
Captain Ernest N. Harmon  
Captain Frank C. DeLangton  
Captain Herbert A. Myers  
Captain Manly F. Meador  
Captain Olin C. Newell  
Captain Milton H. Patton  
Captain Clarence H. Murphy  
Captain Charles M. Hurt

1st Lieut. Hugh G. Culton  
1st Lieut. Leslie D. Carter  
1st Lieut. Frank O. Dewey  
1st Lieut. Hubert T. Sutton  
1st Lieut. Byron E. Shirley  
1st Lieut. Alan L. Fulton  
2d Lieut. Laurence K. Ladue  
2d Lieut. Raymond D. Palmer

The officers and ladies of the Sixth Cavalry entertained with a masquerade ball at the Officers' Hop Room on New Year's eve. The hall was elaborately decorated in the season's colors of red and green, and tall red burning candles. Bright colored balloons were suspended from the chandeliers and clusters of balloons were arranged in various nooks. Music was furnished by the Post Orchestra and at 12:00 o'clock a buffet supper was enjoyed. Punch was also served during the dance.

At midnight everyone joined in the singing of "Auld Lang Syne," as the lights faded out, and the sounding of "Taps" marked the passing of the old year. As the last note died away, "Reveille" was blown, the lights were flashed on, and everyone cheered for the New Year.

At noon on New Year's Day the officers of the garrison paid their respects to the Commanding Officer, Colonel George C. Barnhardt, in his office at Post Headquarters. That afternoon, Colonel and Mrs. Barnhardt kept open house beginning at 5:30 and received about seventy-five guests, including residents of the garrison and a number of Chattanoogaans.

Wednesday evening, January 27th, the movie entitled "Life O'Riley" depicting the Cavalry School, was shown at the Post Theatre. A large and enthusiastic audience witnessed both showings.

At the conclusion of the picture, the officers' bowling team, consisting of Captains James J. Weeks and Herbert A. Myers and Lieutenants Thomas Q. Donaldson, Jr., William L. Hamilton and Frank O. Dewey, defeated a team from Chattanooga consisting of Messrs. Higgins, Grey, Rodgers, Green, Porter and McCord. The final match was very close and exciting, each team having previously won a match, and the outcome was not known until the last game.

Members of the garrison have been enjoying a series of paper chases on Sunday mornings, the officers and non-commissioned officers on alternate Sundays, and much genuine enthusiasm has been aroused. At the conclusion of the chases, hunt breakfasts are served at the Officers' Club for the officers, while the troops rotate in sponsoring the breakfasts for the non-commissioned officers.

The regimental basketball team lost a fast and exciting game in the Post Gymnasium on the night of February 4th, to the 22d Infantry team from Fort McPherson. By a desperate spurt in the last two minutes of the play, the visitors came from behind and tossed in the winning goals, making the final score 28-25 in their favor.

A regimental field day was held on Saturday, February 20th, in which all troops participated. Troop "F", Captain Herbert A. Myers commanding, won the highest number of points when Sergeant Stephen S. Soltes on "Red" captured first place in the "Novelty Jumping," and second place in the "Best Schooled Trooper's Mount," Sergeant Lee Corum on "Hogan" first place in the "Best Schooled Trooper's Mount," and the Machine Rifle Squad was awarded first place after much competition.

In addition to these honors, the Troop "F" bowling team recently took first place away from the Service Troop, in the bowling league and won the cup offered for that event. The members of the team who helped to win are: Captain Myers, Lieutenant Donaldson, Sergeants Soltes, Delaney, Walters, Fagan and Corporals Brown and

Donovits.

On Saturday morning, February 27th, a special review of the regiment was staged in honor of the many visitors to Chattanooga for the third annual season of grand opera. A special committee composed of ladies of the post received the distinguished guests. The three performances, "Aida", "Carmen" and "La Traviata", presented by the Chicago Opera Company in the Memorial Auditorium of Chattanooga were largely attended by members of the garrison.

#### SEVENTH CAVALRY—Fort Bliss, Texas

##### Colonel Fitzhugh Lee, Commanding

Major A. M. Milton	2d Lieut. R. P. Lyman
Major A. D. Surles	2d Lieut. E. P. Crandell
Captain R. R. Allen	2d Lieut. G. S. Armes
Captain D. S. Wood	2d Lieut. F. J. Thompson
Captain A. W. Howard	2d Lieut. M. B. Crandall
Captain H. C. Kaefting	2d Lieut. J. L. Loutzenheiser
Captain H. L. Branson	2d Lieut. Z. W. Moores
Captain P. L. Singer	2d Lieut. P. C. Hains, 3d
Captain C. O. Griffin	2d Lieut. F. G. Trew
Captain J. M. Lile	2d Lieut. H. E. Engler
1st Lieut. C. Burgess	2d Lieut. T. L. Harrold
1st Lieut. R. L. Freeman	2d Lieut. W. H. Nutter
1st Lieut. J. B. Cooley	2d Lieut. D. H. Bratton
2d Lieut. P. M. Martin	2d Lieut. A. W. Farwick
2d Lieut. J. A. Whelen, Jr.	

At the end of this quarter the Regiment had completed the regular Pistol Practice, mounted and dismounted, with very creditable results. The results of the Cavalry Pistol Team Competition are, Service Troop, 150; A Troop, 150; Headquarters Troop, 144, and E Troop, 142. Perfect scores were made by Service Troop and Troops A and C. A phenomenal score was made by the Service Troop team, each of the ten men firing making 30 hits, totalling 300 for the ten men. Collective Pistol firing has been completed by the Second Squadron. The First Squadron will conduct the collective pistol firing on March 1st and 2nd. Saber practice was begun by Headquarters Troop and the Second Squadron on February 23. One-half of the Regiment will begin preliminary rifle instruction and practice on March 1st. Half of the Regiment will begin the regular season rifle and automatic rifle practice at the new Fort Bliss Target Range early in April. All during the quarter the usual program of training has been pursued. During the quarter the First and Second Squadrons have been rotating at fatigue duty in constructing the new target range about five miles north of Fort Bliss.

On January 26th the Regiment with other organizations of the garrison participated in the review tendered by Brig. Gen. Joseph C. Castner, Commanding the First Cavalry Division, to Hon. John W. Weeks, former Secretary of War.

The basketball season closed during the quarter with Troop A topping the list, being winner of the Inter-troop League and having a creditable standing in the Post League. A silver shield was presented to Troop A team by Charles Aronson of El Paso. Troop E, second in the Inter-troop League, received the Goldsmith Cup. Much interest is now being manifested in baseball and the various troops are practicing and selecting men for their teams to compete in the Inter-troop League which will open on or about May 1st. From these teams the stars will be selected for a strong Regimental Team to enter the Post League.

Captain D. S. Wood and Lt. Carleton Burgess are at present playing with the First Cavalry Division Polo Team in West Coast Polo Tournament. Lt. Z. W. Moores

recently returned from Ft. Sam Houston where he was a member of the Ft. Bliss Team in a Polo Tournament.

January 18-21 the Seventh and the Eighth Cavalry changed areas. The Seventh Cavalry is now located in the southern area of the Post in the quarters occupied by this Regiment three years ago.

During the quarter the Regiment received 105 recruits. On January 13, First Sergeant Kenneth C. Williams, Troop B, was retired by War Department order. He was complimented with the usual Regimental parade and review and presented with a beautiful white gold watch and chain by the N. C. O. Club. He was also tendered a banquet by the N. C. O. Club.

The Regimental Band was signally honored on January 1st by being designated to play the two opening numbers, "The Invincible Eagle" and "Garry Owen," of Sousa's concert at Liberty Hall, El Paso, under the personal direction of Lt.-Commander John P. Sousa. On February 13, by special permission from the War Department, the Band played at the Mardi Gras, Juarez, Mexico.

#### EIGHTH CAVALRY—Fort Bliss, Texas

Colonel S. McP. Rutherford, Commanding

Lieut. Col. E. A. Keyes  
Major A. C. Hixson  
Major H. D. Chamberlin  
Captain W. C. Merkel  
Captain H. A. Patterson  
Captain H. W. Forster  
Captain R. L. Hammond  
Captain P. C. Berlin  
Captain I. H. Zeliff  
Captain H. L. Jackson  
1st Lieut. O. W. Koch  
1st Lieut. W. H. Wenstrom  
1st Lieut. J. H. Collier  
2d Lieut. E. F. Thompson

2d Lieut. C. H. Reed  
2d Lieut. J. H. Stodter  
2d Lieut. D. De Bardeleben  
2d Lieut. L. M. Grener  
2d Lieut. C. H. Harrold  
2d Lieut. A. A. Frierson  
2d Lieut. C. W. Bennett  
2d Lieut. V. J. Reardon  
2d Lieut. J. W. Bowman  
2d Lieut. R. L. Howze, Jr.  
2d Lieut. R. A. Gardner  
2d Lieut. M. H. Matteson  
2d Lieut. H. R. Westphalinger  
2d Lieut. W. A. Fuller

The brilliant victory of the Eighth Cavalry Senior Polo Team in again winning the Division Championship in the December tournament was the outstanding event of the last three months. On December 4 the 1st Cavalry was defeated 9-2; and on December 6th our team took the measure of the Garry Owens in a brilliantly played contest which ended with the score 7-6. The team was: Lt. Collier 1, Captain Hammond 2, Major Chamberlin 3, and Lt. Thompson back.

Our junior team played well but was eliminated by the 5th Cavalry.

Our usual New Year's parade was a great success. The enlisted men of the regiment showed great ingenuity in the preparation of floats and caricatures.

On January 21st the two regiments at Fort Bliss exchanged areas, the Seventh moving to the south end of the post, and the Eighth into the main part of the post. This reverses an exchange made three years ago.

On January 26th the Troops at Fort Bliss were reviewed by ex-Secretary of War Weeks.

The Regimental Basketball team had a very successful season this winter. Out of 11 games played 10 were won, and the post championship was finally earned on January 25th, when the team from the Division Trains was defeated 53-15. Lt. De Bardeleben was the team coach.

The Second Squadron spent two weeks in December and the 1st Squadron two weeks in February in working on the construction of the new Fort Bliss target range, which is in the foothills of Mt. Franklin, about 5 miles north of the post.

The Division Polo Team, captained by Major H. D. Chamberlin, 8th Cavalry,

left on February 13 for an extensive trip to California, where it will participate in a number of tournaments.

Dismounted pistol practice has been completed, the regiment having qualified 93.5%. Mounted practice is under way.

**NINTH CAVALRY—Fort Riley, Kansas**  
**Lieutenant Colonel W. J. Scott, Commanding**

Lieut. Col. K. T. Riggs	Captain L. G. Gibney
Major W. C. Christy	Captain F. H. Waters
Major R. D. Newman	Captain J. T. Duke
Major J. F. Stevens	Captain W. B. Bradford
Captain C. C. Smith	Captain G. B. Guenther
Captain A. W. Roffe	Captain J. V. McDowell
Captain D. S. Perry	Captain C. E. Davis
Captain R. L. Coe	Captain H. R. Gay
Captain H. B. Gibson	Captain R. T. Maddocks

Sergeant Hansen Outley was discharged for the convenience of the Government, on December 1, 1925, to accept a commission as captain in the Liberian Frontier Forces. He left at once for Washington, D. C., to receive instructions from the Department of State and the Liberian Minister, and then sailed for Monrovia, Liberia, by way of England.

On January 4th, 1926, First Sergeant Elijah McCarthy, Troop E, was retired. He was honored with a party at the 9th Cavalry Club and presented with a silver tea service by his friends in the regiment.

Under the direction of Captain J. V. McDowell, a 9th Cavalry minstrel show was put on at the War Department Theatre on February 28th, and played to a capacity house of about one thousand paid admissions. Private First Class James C. Wells, Private Robert Hayes, Private First Class Willie Harrington, and Private First Class C. V. Bridgeforth were end men and Corporal William H. Trueitt was interlocutor. The proceeds were turned over to the Regimental School Fund which is used to provide a school for the children of enlisted men of the regiment.

About twenty recruits joined the regiment during the past quarter, and are drilling under the direction of First Sergeant James T. Williams, Troop G.

On January 20, 1926, a drag hunt was held by the M. F. H., The Cavalry School, for noncommissioned officers of the 9th Cavalry, and was attended by thirteen men of the regiment.

Gallery rifle practice on the indoor range has been carried on throughout the winter.

Lt.-Col. Walter J. Scott returned to duty with the regiment on January 28th, 1926.

**TENTH CAVALRY—Fort Huachuca, Arizona**  
**Colonel James C. Rhea, Commanding**

Lieut. Col. George Grunert	1st Lieut. Einar N. Schjerven
Major John C. Montgomery	1st Lieut. John H. Healy
Major Frank K. Chapin	1st Lieut. Charles W. Fake
Captain Victor W. B. Wales	1st Lieut. Fred C. Thomas
Captain Hugh McN. Gregory	1st Lieut. Ira P. Swift
Captain Sam G. Fuller	1st Lieut. Donald H. Nelson
Captain Nicholas W. Lisle	1st Lieut. Frederick R. Pitts
Captain Edward A. Everitt	1st Lieut. Basil G. Thayer
Captain Harry W. Maas	1st Lieut. Hallie G. Maddox
Captain James B. Taylor	2d Lieut. Harry J. Theis
Captain Clarence A. Shannon	2d Lieut. George C. Claussen
1st Lieut. Leo B. Conner	2d Lieut. William B. Wren
1st Lieut. Kirk Broadus	



Activities during the last quarter of the old year were reported on, but since they escaped the eyes of the editors of this Journal they are included in these notes.

The regiment encamped for fifteen days maneuvers at Ash Canyon, where some of the troops, earlier in the season, had assisted the Forestry Service combat the great fire in the Huachucas. Owing to this pleasant site with adequate facilities as to terrain and supply, the maneuvers were highly successful in both training and recreation.

These maneuvers were followed, after a brief return to garrison, by the annual joint maneuvers with the 25th Infantry. Of most interest, perhaps, was the seventy-two hour continuous problem which initiated the relations. Other problems of a less fatiguing nature ensued until all culminated in the annual tactical inspection of the Corps Area Commander.

Planes for these latter exercises were sent up from the squadron at Fort Bliss.

Returning to the Post, the Regiment gave a dinner dance for General Hinds, his staff, and the officers of the 25th Infantry.

The Fox Film Corporation sent the Schertzing Company down on location to film "The Golden Strain" the adopted screen version of Kyne's "Thoroughbreds," a Cosmopolitan story.

It was just at this time that Captain Fabius B. Shipp received injuries in a polo game which brought about his untimely death. Captain Shipp's father, while also serving as a lieutenant with this regiment was killed in action at Santiago de Cuba. Officers, ladies and men alike deeply mourned the loss of this true son of the regiment.

The regiment settled down to the autumn training schedules, officers schools and equitation. Football provided the only diversion until Christmas.

The holidays, with their brief respite, nevertheless brought good cheer, turkey shoots, gymkhanas, and a present for every person on the post. This latter was made possible by the successful Benefit Turkey Dinner which Chaplain Caver had given earlier in the Fall.

The Regiment sent its second team to the Divisional Polo Tournament at Fort Bliss. This same team will play in Tucson during the Rodeo. The first team is now at the Midwick Club and plans to enter the various tournaments on the Coast. Lieutenant William S. Biddle, 3rd, is with them and sails from there for Panama to become an aide to the Commanding General of the Canal Zone.

Pistol work, both mounted and dismounted, as well as record saber practice will be completed by the first of March after which the regiment will go on the range for record rifle practice.

A rather strenuous series of tests for private mounts is being conducted. It includes school work, use of arms mounted, fast work over the Russian Ride and Endurance Rides.

The "unfortunates" who failed to pass the previous examinations in the various Training Regulations are now being given more difficult obstacles to surmount.

Recruits have now filled the ranks and the last detachment will be turned over to their organizations in time to complete work on the range.

#### **ELEVENTH CAVALRY—Presidio of Monterey**

**Colonel L. B. Kromer, Commanding**

Lieut. Col. W. W. Gordon  
Major Sloan Doak  
Major W. W. Erwin  
Captain F. R. Lafferty  
Captain J. L. Rice

1st Lieut. J. I. Lambert  
1st Lieut. M. A. Devine, Jr.  
1st Lieut. C. L. Conlon  
1st Lieut. G. F. Stutzman  
1st Lieut. C. K. Aiken

Captain D. C. Hawley	1st Lieut. S. M. Lipman
Captain N. E. Waldron	1st Lieut. M. A. Fennell
Captain R. C. Gibbs	1st Lieut. G. W. Read, Jr.
Captain J. M. Adamson	2d Lieut. W. P. Withers
Captain A. B. MacNabb	2d Lieut. H. O. Sand
Captain L. Patterson	2d Lieut. D. H. Galloway
Captain W. J. Redner	2d Lieut. J. H. Riepe
Captain R. E. Craig	2d Lieut. C. G. Meehan
1st Lieut. R. C. Winchester	2d Lieut. C. L. Ruffner

The wonderful weather that has been presented to the Monterey Peninsula during the last four months has allowed the regiment to participate in many events.

The Metro-Goldwyn-Meyer Corporation presented to the Regiment two beautiful cups, the "Ben Hur Trophy" and the "Big Parade Trophy." All the officers competed for the Ben Hur Trophy over a course six miles long, with about fifteen obstacles, time limit, 40 minutes. At the finish of the course each officer took a strange rifle and fired five shots at a bullseye target, at 300 yards, from a sitting position, time limit, 1 minute. Major Sloan Doak won first place, with Captain Donald C. Hawley and Captain Roy E. Craig tied for second.

The Big Parade Trophy was competed for by all the enlisted men of the Regiment. A committee of the first sergeants of the regiment made the plans for the competition. The course started at the 300 yard firing point, men mounted at the signal, and rode at any gait to the 200 yard firing point, dismounted, and tied their hoses on a ground picket line, took their rifles and fired five shots at their own target. After trooper finished firing five shots he returned to his horse, mounted up and rode over a number of hurdles to the pistol range, where he fired seven shots at his own target, either mounted or dismounted, moved from there to a saber course, drew saber and ran through the saber course to the finishing point. The time limit was fifteen minutes, time and scores to count for place. First place and the Trophy was won by Sergeant John J. Clark, Troop "E"; second by Private Glen P. Carroll, Troop "E"; and third by Private Fulque M. Agnew, Troop "C."

On January 2, 1926, the regiment commenced its dismounted pistol season and completed it January 31st. The mounted pistol season started on February 2nd and was completed on February 21st. The saber season commenced on February 23rd and will be completed by March 10th, when the rifle season will commence.

At the completion of the dismounted pistol season, a competition for enlisted men was held at Moss Beach. Each Troop entered a team of seven men. The course consisted of slow and rapid fire at 25 yards. Troop honors went to Troop "F" First and Troop "C" Second. The individual honors went to; first place Sgt. Frank Sauer, Troop "G" and second place to Sgt. John J. Clark, Troop "E."

A competition for mounted pistol firing was held February 26th. It consisted of a display of Pistol Fire Power and Troops were allowed to decide on their own problem. Troop "G" won first place and was presented with a cup by the Regiment. In the individual competition, over the regulation course, Corporal John H. Mayes, Troop "A" was first, with 1st Sergeant Alvin H. Nowell, Troop "F," second, and Corporal Roderick Davis, third.

On February 6th the annual Del Monte Polo Tournament opened. The Eleventh Cavalry won their first game in the 6 goal event, but were defeated in the semi-finals. They also lost the first game of the 8 goal event. In the semi-finals of the 12 goal event they were defeated by a strong team from San Mateo, by a score of 5 to 4. Officers participating in the Polo activities were Major Sloan Doak, Major William W. Erwin, Captains Norman E. Waldron, Raymond C. Gibbs and Roy E. Craig, Lieutenants Sol M. Lipman, Mark A. Devine, Jr., George W. Read, Jr., and Donald H. Galloway.

A horse show given by the Hotel Del Monte and the Presidio of Monterey, was held at the Del Monte Polo Fields, on the 22nd of February. The proceeds from the show amounting to \$700.00 was given to the Army Relief Fund. Out of twenty-two events the 11th Cavalry took 16 first places, 11 second places, 14 third places, and 15 fourth places.

Cups were presented by the Hotel Del Monte and were awarded to persons winning a first place. Following is a list of classes and prizes won by members of the Eleventh Cavalry:

#### **TWELFTH CAVALRY (Less 2d Squadron)—Fort Brown, Texas**

**Colonel W. T. Johnston, Commanding**

Lieut. Col. Edmund A. Buchanan	1st Lieut. Clifford I. Hunn
Captain Herman F. Rathjen	2d Lieut. Walter Burnside
Captain Erskine A. Franklin	2d Lieut. Wendell Blanchard
Captain Brock Putnam	2d Lieut. Clyde Massey
Captain Charles S. Miller	2d Lieut. John H. Claybrook, Jr.
Captain Ernest F. Dukes	2d Lieut. John P. Willey
Captain John N. Merrill	2d Lieut. Ralph T. Garver
1st Lieut. Buckner M. Creel	
1st Lieut. Marcellus L. Stockton, Jr.	2d Lieut. George P. Berilla, Jr.

Training at Fort Brown during the past quarter has been devoted largely to pistol practice and preliminary instruction with the rifle and automatic rifle preparatory to the regular range practice which is being conducted at Fort Ringgold as it was last year. All organizations have completed record practice with the pistol, mounted and dismounted, and Troops B and C, with detachments from the other cavalry organizations left March 5th on the five day march to Fort Ringgold, where they will engage in target practice. They will return about April 9th, when the balance of the command will carry out the same program.

Much interest has been taken during the past few months in transplanting and adding trees and shrubs about the roads and buildings of the post. Palms, fig trees, ebony trees, poinsettias and other trees and shrubs have been put in. Also all barracks and some other buildings have been given a fresh coat of paint. It is expected that the results will more than compensate in added attractiveness for the time and labor expended.

Two annual athletic cups have been awarded during the quarter. Following the December field meet, Troop A was presented with the cup given by the Athletic Association for having won the greatest number of points in field meets for the past year. Early in February the basketball season ended with Headquarters Detachment, 1st Squadron in the lead. The Detachment went through the season undefeated. Service Troop and Troop B were the nearest competitors, each having lost but one game. The Detachment's orderly room, therefore, now boasts the Basketball Cup.

"Fight Night" is still an ever popular monthly event and never fails to fill the pavilion with the post people as well as civilians from neighboring towns. Great interest is taken and it is nearly always possible to have at least one challenge bout a month to add to the selected card.

The first field meet of the 1926 series was held February 24th. Six mounted and five dismounted events were held. The final result was a victory for Troop A, which had a credit of 25 points, Troop C, second, with 20 points; Headquarters Troop, third, with 17 points.

#### **SECOND SQUADRON, TWELFTH CAVALRY—Fort Ringgold, Texas**

**Lieutenant Colonel C. O. Thomas, Jr., Commanding**

Captain Raymond C. Blatt	1st Lieut. Fred L. Hamilton
Captain Wilkie C. Burt	2d Lieut. Kevin O'Shea
Captain William Tussey	2d Lieut. Richard B. Evans

1st Lieut. James S. Rodwell  
1st Lieut. Fraser Richardson  
1st Lieut. Daniel P. Buckland

2d Lieut. Augustine D. Dugan  
2d Lieut. Paul R. Greenhalgh

December 20, 1925, as a gala day for Fort Ringgold. Hoofs clattered and gravel flew; antiquated equines shed their years and frolicked; iron jaws relaxed and gloried in locomotion unrestrained; and picket line champions without number trailed in defeat.

The Fort Ringgold Jockey and Athletic Club formally opened the gates of its new athletic field with social, financial and professional success. Many new friendships were formed; a means was found for the support of athletics at this station; and Cavalrymen learned much that they had never known about the limitations of a horse, and about getting there "fastest" with the "mostest" horse left.



A Hot Finish—Officers' Flat Race

We are justly proud of our athletic field. The enlisted men deserve much credit for their enthusiastic labor in building it in addition to their other strenuous duties. The field contains an excellent half mile track, polo field, baseball field and boxing ring. It was built without expense to the government. From the start already made, it is apparent that much wholesome entertainment will be provided and that a happier, more contented command will result.

The above has been a side issue, and has in no way interfered with training plans. Record rifle practice has been practically completed with very gratifying results. Complete figures are not available, but at this time it is apparent that the rifle record of this command will suffer but little either from the increase in qualification requirements or from the large number of new men firing.

Sergeant Adams, Troop "E," many times member of the Cavalry Rifle Team, made a total of 336. Something to shoot at.

Equitation classes have been held daily, with a noticeable improvement in horsemanship. The athletic zeal of the command is reflected in the daily work.

The Post Basketball Team has been very active throughout the winter meeting all comers in the Rio Grande Valley.

The task of salvaging Sam Fordyce has been assigned to this Squadron. The command is becoming very versatile. With their salvage and construction work they are about ready to qualify as engineers; and there is considerable artillery instruction necessary for the manning of the French 75's stationed here.

### THIRTEENTH CAVALRY—Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.

#### Colonel H. R. Richmond, Commanding

Lieut. Col. S. D. Maize	1st Lieut. G. R. Mauger
Major H. C. Dagley	1st Lieut. T. B. Miller
Major Mack Garr	1st Lieut. R. H. Speck
Captain W. E. Shipp	1st Lieut. L. N. Smith
Captain A. J. Kirst	1st Lieut. K. G. Hoge
Captain B. H. Coiner	1st Lieut. R. Edwards
Captain G. M. Peabody, Jr.	1st Lieut. C. P. Amazeen
Captain H. E. Featherstone	1st Lieut. H. A. Sears
Captain E. C. Gere	1st Lieut. S. Ager
Captain W. R. Irwin	2d Lieut. J. L. Lake, Jr.
Captain H. E. Kloepper	2d Lieut. R. C. McCormick
Captain T. M. Rundel	2d Lieut. W. K. Noel
Captain H. C. Minuth	2d Lieut. H. D. Eckert
1st Lieut. P. C. Febriger	2d Lieut. R. M. Shaw
1st Lieut. W. N. Todd, Jr.	2d Lieut. R. A. Browne

Miss Polly Richmond, daughter of Col. Richmond, and Lieut. Febriger were members of the team which represented the post at the National Western Horse Show at Denver, January 18th to 23d. The tryouts for the team and the subsequent training were under the supervision of Col. Richmond with the support and co-operation of Col. Latrobe, 4th Cavalry.

Places were won by Miss Richmond as follows: On *Boise*—Three gaited horses up to carrying 200 lbs., 4th; Officers' chargers, 1st. On *Lucky Nigger*—Touch and go jumping, 3d. On *Chink*—Light weight hunters, 2d; Pair of hunters, 2d.

Lt. Febriger placed as follows: On *Diamond*—Triple bar, 1st; Light weight hunters, 4th. On *Boise*—Heavy weight polo horses, 4th; Team class, 1st. On *King*—Consolation for hunters and jumpers, 2d.

In writing of this show the Denver "Post" said:

#### CAVALRY LEADS WORLD IN HANDLING HORSES

But when all is said and done, the United States Cavalry leads everything in the fine art of riding and displaying the best points and gaits of a horse. Likewise in the care of a horse and knowing exactly what is good and what is bad for his tummy.

Society millionaires have the finest horseflesh, because the army officers and their ladies are not wealthy, but the society men and women should learn the military manner.

Yes, that army captain [Lieutenant Febriger] has only one horse, but he can jump. Yes, the captain knows how to raise his steed over the bars without breaking his jaw with the curb, and, see, when he lands, he comes down like a feather, riding his instep and not his seat. Yes, he has to go around a dozen times on the same horse, poor fellow, just because he has to beat every other horse in turn, and, glory be, he is the winner at last.

**FOURTEENTH CAVALRY (Less 1st Squadron)—Fort Des Moines, Ia.**  
**Colonel J. R. Lindsey, Commanding**

Lieut. Col. David H. Biddle	1st Lieut. H. Engerud
Major Emil P. Pierson	1st Lieut. Henry L. Kinnison, Jr.
Captain H. C. Tobin	1st Lieut. George A. Rehm
Captain Wm. F. Saportas	2d Lieut. A. N. Willis
Captain Harvey N. Christman	2d Lieut. Newton F. McCurdy
Captain Hugh J. Fitzgerald	2d Lieut. F. L. Ready
Captain Harrison S. Beecher	2d Lieut. Isaac D. White
Captain Harry W. Benson	2d Lieut. Claude A. Thorp
Captain Orland S. Peabody	2d Lieut. George W. Busbey

The 14th Cavalry at Fort Des Moines, Iowa, has been enjoying an extremely mild winter which has permitted of considerable outdoor work. In addition each troop has been allotted an hour daily in the riding hall. Troop unit schools, specialists schools and Post schools have been conducted with very satisfactory results.

The riding hall, recently greatly improved by the installation of a new heating plant, the addition of footing, the installation of saddle lockers and painted throughout, has been run to its maximum capacity throughout the entire quarter. In addition to the hours allotted the troops for drill, classes have been conducted daily for all Post officers, training of remounts, polo ponies, recruits. Two classes for ladies have met twice weekly. Colonel Lindsey has been in charge of the officers' equitation and polo classes, Captain Fitzgerald in charge of the remounts, Lieutenant Busbey of the recruits, Lieutenant A. N. Willis the ladies' advanced class while Lieutenant George Rehm has had the beginners ladies' class. Each Sunday morning, the officers and ladies of the post have been hosts to the reserve officers and invited guests from the city of Des Moines. In inclement weather the rides have been held in the riding hall. When held outside, hot coffee has been served at the half way point. The attendance has been very large, some Sundays as many as fifty-five attending.

A mounted inspection and competition between all officers has been held monthly. The scoring has been on the percentage system based upon personal appearance of man and horse, performance of both horse and men at the various gaits, etc. A great deal of rivalry has been evoked and the competitions have been keen.

Monthly tests of the training of troops and the condition of the garrison have been conducted by a Board of Officers, scoring being on the percentage system according to a specially drawn up standard for each phase. The men have taken a very gratifying interest in the monthly scores of their respective organizations and results have been very apparent.

Colonel David H. Biddle left February 28th for Fort Riley, Kansas, where he will pursue the refresher course for a period of three months.

The championship of the inter-post basketball tournament went to Troop "F" who defeated Battery "B" of the 9th Field Artillery in one of the fastest games ever witnessed at the Post. The final score was 26 to 30. The Troop "F" team was trained under Lieutenant C. A. Thorp who starred in the championship game. The inter-post bowling tournament is as yet undecided, Service Troop leading their nearest competitors (Staff) by 67 points. The season will end April 8th.

**FIRST SQUADRON, FOURTEENTH CAVALRY—Fort Sheridan, Illinois**  
**Major W. W. West, Commanding**

Captain David H. Blakelock	2d Lieut. Perley B. Sancomb
Captain W. Dirk Van Ingen	2d Lieut. Thomas J. Randolph
Captain Norman N. Rogers	2d Lieut. Clyde A. Burcham
1st Lieut. Benjamin H. Graban	2d Lieut. William A. Bugher
1st Lieut. Richard H. Darrell	



Gallery practice is being conducted within each troop and detachment. The method of marking suggested by the Chief of Infantry, i. e., according to the size of shot groups is being used by all organizations. Upon completion of gallery practice, an inter-troop competition will be had sometime during March. Prizes will be awarded as follows:

1. Winning Team: Van Ingen Challenge Cup
2. Highest individual score: \$6.00
3. Next Highest individual score: \$4.00
4. Highest individual score unqualified man: \$5.00

A Horseshoer's Dance was given on February 16, 1926, by the Officers of this squadron. The dance was acclaimed a big success and acknowledged as the best dance of the season.

Regimental Organization Day—March 5th, 1926, will be observed by the Squadron with the following exercises:

Address by Major Wm. W. West, Jr., 14th Cavalry, in which the history of the Regiment from its organization in 1901 will be reviewed.

A program of mounted events at the Post Riding Hall. Prizes will be awarded to the winners.

The Polo Detachment, Sixth Corps Area was disbanded and the animals and equipment were distributed to the organizations at this station. The Squadron received some good polo ponies as its share.

Our summer camp site for 1926 will be at this station. Preparations for training of C. M. T. C., R. O. T. C., O. R. C., and E. R. C. are now being made.

Tactical inspections will be held by the Squadron Commander on week beginning September 27th and by the Corps Area Commander on week beginning October 3rd, 1926.

The Fort Sheridan Horse Show Association will hold a horse show sometime during July, 1926. The Officers and enlisted men of this squadron expect to gather most of the prizes.

The retirement of First Sergeant William J. Taylor, Troop C, was announced in General Orders No. 5, Headquarters Fort Sheridan, Illinois, February 23, 1926. Sergeant Taylor has rendered loyal service to his country both at home and abroad, in both peace and war. The Squadron was formed at the Post Riding Hall and appropriate ceremonies were accorded in his honor. Sergeant Taylor has the respect and best wishes of the officers and enlisted men of this command.

#### **FIRST MACHINE GUN SQUADRON—Fort Clark, Texas**

**Major F. C. V. Crowley, Commanding**

Captain H. C. Fellows	1st Lieut. Thomas F. Sheehan
Captain Carter R. McLennan	1st Lieut. Esher C. Burckhart
Captain R. E. Tallant	2d Lieut. G. V. Morse
Captain Sexton Berg	2d Lieut. H. E. Walker
1st Lieut. Redding F. Perry	2d Lieut. Eyrle G. Johnson

The past quarter has been devoted in general to the usual work incident to Garrison Training. This has of course been largely the school of the trooper, squad, platoon, and troop with some training of the Squadron as a unit. We have had in addition one field exercise in which the First Brigade, less the First Cavalry, participated. This consisted of a march at night culminating in an attack at dawn, after which the troops returned to the post. That the troops have all satisfactorily completed the work outlined for the past quarter, has been demonstrated in tests of training held upon the completion of each phase. A considerable amount of time has been spent on the methods of indirect fire and we feel that we are very well able to employ that type of fire very effectively should the situation demand it.

The Squadron participated in the Division Polo Tournament held at Fort Bliss the first part of December. Participated, that is, in one game. We were eliminated very decisively in our initial attempt. The hospitality of the Fort Bliss officers will long linger in the minds of those of our officers who were fortunate enough to receive it.

More recently we have completed our rifle firing. This is for instruction only and is confined to Course D. The men fire one hundred and twenty rounds at two hundred yards which is merely enough to enable them to learn some few of the fundamentals of rifle shooting. We are now engaged in the dismounted pistol season and expect to complete it in about another week.

#### SECOND MACHINE GUN SQUADRON—Fort Bliss, Texas

Major V. W. Cooper, Commanding

Captain John C. Daly	1st Lieut. Claude O. Burch
Captain Richard W. Carter	2d Lieut. John L. Ballantyne
Captain Isaac G. Walker	2d Lieut. Edwin C. Greiner
Captain William T. Haldeman	2d Lieut. Gilman C. Mudgett
1st Lieut. Thomas J. Heavey	2d Lieut. Joseph Smith
1st Lieut. Frederick W. Fenn	

The Squadron participated in the Post Basketball League and tied for third place, and we are now in the process of lining up a Squadron Ball Team. Quite a bit of new material is turning out and it is hoped a winning team can be arranged.

In an effort to make the barracks and the surroundings more enjoyable, a sprinkling system has been installed, trees planted and grass planted.

We have completed our pistol practice both dismounted and mounted and failed to qualify only a few men; the pistol season was very satisfactory.

## Minutes of the Annual Meeting of the United States Cavalry Association

Washington, D. C., January 13, 1926.

The meeting was held at the Army and Navy Club, Washington, D. C., this date. The meeting was called to order at 8:05 P. M. by the President. Sixty members were present in person and 822 represented by proxies, a quorum.

Upon motion it was voted to dispense with the reading of the minutes of the last annual meeting and to approve them as published in the Cavalry Journal for April, 1925.

The annual report of the Secretary-Treasurer-Editor was read as follows:

Washington, January 13, 1926.

To: The United States Cavalry Association.

Gentlemen:

I submit herewith, as required by the constitution, the financial statement for the year ending December 31, 1925, and a report of the activities of the U. S. Cavalry Association for the same period.

Gentlemen:

#### FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF THE UNITED STATES CAVALRY ASSOCIATION FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1925

##### Receipts

Cash on hand, January 1, 1925.....	\$ 2,430.47
Advertising .....	1,535.75

Book Department .....	2,440.32
Cavalry Journal .....	3,324.87
Dues .....	1,734.00
Interest .....	620.00
Magazine Department .....	6,182.10
Marquis Equipment .....	1,118.11
Post Office, Washington—refunds.....	15.57
Postage, Stationery and Incidentals.....	15.36
Rent .....	286.40
Telephone .....	36.72
William B. Wetmore Legacy.....	15.42
	<hr/>
	\$19,755.09

## Disbursements

Book Department .....	\$ 1,847.32
Cavalry Journal .....	3,722.69
Infantry School Recreation Center.....	1,000.00
Magazine Department .....	5,263.52
Marquis Equipment .....	907.93
Office Equipment .....	45.82
Postage, Stationery and Incidentals.....	893.49
Rent .....	710.00
Salaries .....	2,145.70
Telephone .....	122.75
Fire Insurance .....	8.61
Post Office, Baltimore .....	55.00
Post Office, Washington.....	5.00
Advertising, Book Department.....	2.96
Dues .....	5.00
Cash in bank, December 31, 1925.....	3,019.30
	<hr/>
	\$19,755.09

## Assets

Cash in Bank, December 31, 1925.....	\$ 3,019.30
6 Liberty Bonds at Market Value.....	6,098.12
Accrued Interest on Liberty Bonds.....	60.20
1 Real Estate Note.....	1,000.00
Accrued Interest on Real Estate Note.....	24.15
1 Real Estate First Mortgage Certificate.....	1,000.00
Accrued Interest on First Mortgage Certificate.....	27.50
5 Southern Railway 4% Gen. Mort. Bonds at Market Value.....	4,093.75
Accrued Interest on Southern Railway Bonds.....	50.00
2 American Water Works Bonds—Market Value.....	960.00
Accrued Interest on Am. Water Works Bonds.....	12.50
Stock on hand—Books at cost.....	985.19
Office Equipment and Supplies—Inv.....	529.19
Credit at Post Office for Mailing.....	29.82
Credit with Register of Copyrights.....	2.00
Accounts Receivable .....	1,758.24
	<hr/>
Total .....	\$19,649.96

Liabilities	
Credits due authors—Book Department.....	\$ 9.77
Credits due customers on unfilled orders.....	73.00
Outstanding Checks—Mfrs. National Bank.....	21.00
Printing and Engraving—January CAVALRY JOURNAL.....	955.00
Bills Payable .....	48.43
Net Assets, December 31, 1925.....	18,542.76
Total .....	\$19,649.96
Net Assets, December 31, 1924.....	\$17,634.84
Net Assets, December 31, 1925.....	18,542.76
Gain in net assets during the year.....	\$ 907.92

Washington, January 11, 1926.

We, the undersigned, appointed by the President of the United States Cavalry Association, to audit the accounts of the Treasurer of said Association, for the year ending December 31, 1925, do hereby certify that we have examined the books of account, vouchers and the foregoing statement, covering said fiscal year, and that the same are correct and true, to the best of our knowledge and belief.

H. B. CROSBY,  
Colonel, Cavalry.

T. A. ROBERTS,  
Colonel, Cavalry.

JOHN PHILIP HILL,  
Colonel, Cavalry Reserve.

The Association continues to maintain its condition of financial health and soundness, and may be said to have had another successful year. While the increase in net assets has totaled \$907.92, the operating profits for the year have been \$1,000.00 in excess of that amount, as the contribution of \$1,000.00 to the Infantry School Recreation Project was not an operating expense.

The major activity of the Association is, of course, the Cavalry Journal, and every effort has been made to maintain a magazine of as high a standard of literary merit as possible under the limitations existing, and at the same time to produce an interesting and a readable magazine of professional value to members. It has been the editorial policy to improve the Journal by increasing the number of pages and illustrations, and within limits this is believed to be a legitimate use of the Association's surplus income.

The other activities of the Association, namely, Book Department, Magazine Department and Marquis Saddle Equipment, have as in the past, been a source of income to the Association as well as a means of service to members. Individual members, officers' clubs and organizations have been generous in their patronage of the Magazine Department, which shows a substantial gain over last year. Eighty-eight regular cavalry organizations now obtain their magazines through the Association.

There has been a gratifying increase in the membership in the Association and subscriptions to the Cavalry Journal. The status on December 31, 1925, was as follows:

Cavalry R. A., active and retired, and General Officers.....	873	(gain of 7 %)
Cavalry National Guard.....	295	(gain of 86.6%)
Cavalry Reserve Corps.....	420	(gain of 12 %)

Miscellaneous	Officers of other Arms	
	Libraries	357 (loss of 13 %)
	Clubs, etc.	
Organizations, Regular Army		130
Organizations, National Guard		20 (gain of 150 %)
Exchange		70
Life		3
Honorary		3
Total		2171 (gain of 12.3%)

The membership includes a greater proportion of cavalry officers of each of the three components of the service than has ever been the case heretofore, the percentage being as follows:

Regular Army (Cavalry)	84%
Cavalry National Guard	42.4%
Cavalry Reserve	11.8%

Much credit for this showing is due to organization commanders of all three components, as well as to the Regular officers on duty with the National Guard and Reserves. The splendid spirit of co-operation of these officers deserves the highest praise.

#### THE CAVALRY FUND

Following is the financial statement of the Cavalry Fund for the year ending December 31, 1925:

#### FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF THE CAVALRY FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1925

Receipts	
On hand, January 1, 1925	\$ 828.98
Received from officers	983.00
Interest	22.90
Total	\$1,834.88
Disbursements	
Transfer to Cavalry Journal account	\$ 2.50
A. H. Dondero, Inc., for medals	213.00
1925 Endurance Ride	500.00
Refund to Cavalry Association for postage	8.60
Transportation on Cavalry Engineer Cup	2.48
Engraving and express on Cavalry Engineer Trophy	6.57
On hand, in bank, December 31, 1925	1,101.73
Total	\$1,834.88

Washington, January 11, 1926.

We, the undersigned, appointed by the President of the United States Cavalry Association, to audit the Cavalry Fund account for the year ending December 31, 1925, do hereby certify that we have examined the books of account, vouchers and the foregoing statement, covering said fiscal year, and that the same are correct and true, to the best of our knowledge and belief.

H. B. CROSBY,  
Colonel, Cavalry.

T. A. ROBERTS,  
Colonel, Cavalry.

JOHN PHILIP HILL,  
Colonel, Cavalry Reserve.

Collections for the Cavalry Fund for 1925, as was the case in 1924, have by no means been up to the expectations of the Executive Council when the Fund was inaugurated. As is to be expected, the proportion of contributors of officers stationed at posts is practically 100%; of those on detached duty the proportion is much smaller. This results each year in the burden's falling on a relatively small proportion of the membership. The idea underlying the establishment of the Cavalry Fund was excellent, and it is certainly desirable that the Association should be in a position to give financial support to projects tending to increase the prestige and efficiency of the Cavalry arm.

At the same time the practical application of the enterprise, as regards the securing of funds, has not worked out satisfactorily, and a substitute plan will be proposed later.

As will be seen from the statement, the major portion of the disbursements of the Cavalry Fund last year was toward the support of the Eastern Endurance Ride, of which the Cavalry Association is one of the contributing sponsors.

As was stated in the October issue of the Cavalry Journal, the donor of the \$1,000 prize for last year's competition in the Combat of Leading Cavalry Units has donated a similar \$1,000 for a competition in 1926. That these competitions are of great benefit goes without saying, and the Cavalry is fortunate in having a friend who has the inclination and means to assist in this manner.

In closing, I desire to say that the Association and the Cavalry Journal can only accomplish their highest mission through the interest and co-operation of members. Neither should be a one man, two man, nor ten man affair. The history and accomplishments, the objects and purposes of this, by far the oldest of the service associations, require that every member should take a personal interest and give evidence of this interest whenever an opportunity occurs, for after all, it is your Association and your Journal.

Upon motion the report of the Secretary and Treasurer was accepted.

The following were nominated for the offices indicated:

President: Major-General Malin Craig.

Vice-President: Colonel Hamilton S. Hawkins.

Executive Council:

Colonel F. S. Foltz, U. S. A., Retired.

Colonel T. A. Roberts, Cavalry.

Colonel L. B. Ballantyne, 102d Cavalry.

Colonel W. M. Connell (Cavalry), G. S. C.

Colonel John Philip Hill, Cavalry Reserve.

Lt.-Col. Daniel Van Voorhis, Cavalry.

Lt.-Col. A. B. Coxe, Cavalry.

Lt.-Col. W. P. Draper, Cavalry Reserve.

Major A. R. Chaffee, 3d Cavalry.

Motion made and unanimously carried, that the Secretary be directed to cast one ballot for the Association for the entire ticket as nominated.

The following resolution was adopted:

That hereafter members of the Cavalry Association shall not be called upon for contributions to the Cavalry Fund which, when the amount now in the fund shall have become exhausted, shall cease to exist.

That activities of the nature of those at present supported by the Cavalry Fund shall, under the direction of the Executive Council, hereafter be supported from the Association's general funds, subject to the proviso that the net assets of the Association shall not be reduced below \$18,000.00.



That should the Association's funds, under the preceding proviso, be insufficient to support the activities mentioned, that such contributions be called for as may be necessary to insure the continuation of these activities.

A discussion of the Association's sponsorship of the Endurance Ride took place, the sentiment of the meeting being favorable to the continued support of this activity.

Upon motion, it was voted to have a "get together" Cavalry dinner at intervals of approximately six weeks.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned at 9:30 P. M.

W. V. MORRIS,  
Lt.-Col., Cavalry,  
Secretary.

### THE RASP

THE *Rasp* has, heretofore, been the annual publication of the Cavalry School. This year's *Rasp* is going to be more than that—it is going to be the annual publication of the Cavalry. It is going to contain material that will appeal, not only to those who are at the Cavalry School, but also to all cavalymen and to all horsemen in civilian life. It will be a book of from 250 to 300 pages. The price is \$2.50.

The student officers of the Cavalry School—twenty National Guard and Reserve officers and seventy Regular Army officers—compile the *Rasp*. Articles are secured from leading authorities on the subjects discussed.

OUR  
PRODUCTS  
EXCEL



Leggings and Sam Browne Belts  
Made to Measure  
Mail orders carefully filled  
Catalogue submitted on request

**The REVELLE LEGGING CO.**  
LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS

### New Service Uniforms

SWATCHES  
and  
PRICES  
UPON REQUEST

**SIGMUND  
EISNER  
COMPANY**

Main Office  
Red Bank, N. J.



Branch Offices:  
126 5th Ave., New York City  
451 Mission St., San Francisco  
507 Medinah Bldg., Chicago

ESTABLISHED 1818

*Brooks Brothers,*  
**CLOTHING,**  
*Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,*

MADISON AVENUE COR. FORTY-FOURTH STREET  
NEW YORK

## Officers' Uniforms

Agents in the United States  
for the

"Woodrow" Cap  
and

Messrs. Peal & Co.'s

"Sam Browne" Belt

*Send for Circular*

BOSTON PALM BEACH NEWPORT  
LITTLE BUILDING PLAZA BUILDING AUDRAIN BUILDING  
TREMONT COR. BULFINGTON COUNTRY ROAD 220 GILLESPIE AVENUE



BROOKS BROTHERS'  
Building, convenient  
to Grand Central, Subway,  
and to many of the lead-  
ing Hotels and Clubs

## WINNING AND WEARING SHOULDER STRAPS

BY

Lieutenant Colonel  
Charles F. Martin  
Cavalry, U. S. A.

This is a study of the art of commanding men. It will be found invaluable by the young officer or the aspirant for a commission. The author discusses the psychology of leadership and command and the responsibilities of a commander. The dominant elements of efficiency are fully analyzed.

The book has enjoyed great success both in the Service and with corporations of national scope.

**Price \$1.00**

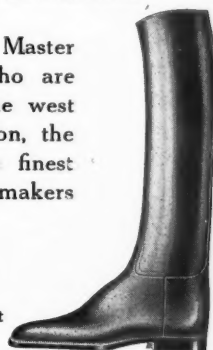
BOOK DEPARTMENT  
U. S. Cavalry Association  
1624 H STREET, N. W.  
Washington, D. C.

## A British Riding Boot For the Service

Created by Master craftsmen, who are trained in the west end of London, the home of the finest riding boot makers in England,

**\$30.00**

(by Parcel Post  
prepaid)



which is considerably less per pair than imported custom boots of equal merit.  
Hollow trees, \$19.00.

**LOUIS MARK**  
143 South Broad Street  
Philadelphia, Pa.

## "Charge It To My Account"

What a satisfaction to be able to  
give such a command.

You may do so if you have  
established a satisfactory  
relationship with a strong  
bank.    ™    ™    ™

## The Riggs National Bank

OF WASHINGTON, D. C.

Resources, Over \$40,000,000

## TEITZEL MADE

MILITARY

Boots—Belts—Putts

C  
U  
S  
T  
O  
M  
M  
A  
D  
E



S  
T  
Y  
L  
E  
&  
Q  
U  
A  
L  
I  
T  
Y

THE

TEITZEL-JONES-DEHNER  
BOOT CO., Inc.

WICHITA

KANSAS

## POLO GOODS

MALLETS    BALLS    SADDLES

1925 Catalogue with latest Rules on Request

## CHAS. MEURISSE & Co.

4821-23 COTTAGE GROVE AVE.  
CHICAGO, ILL.

**MEURISSE**

## Insignia for Roll Collar Uniform

Do you want to make a snappy appearance? Then you want snappy looking insignia.

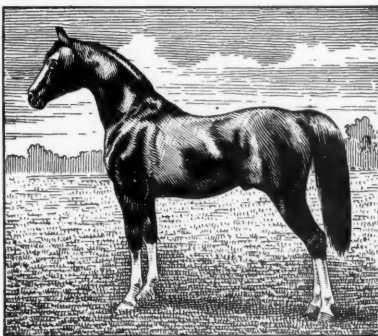
Our insignia are heavily gold plated and are a work of art.

Place your orders now for new regulation insignia.

**A. H. DONDERO, INC.**  
730 Seventeenth St., N. W.  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

## ARABIAN SADDLE HORSES

Suitable for Riding, Driving, Cavalry  
With Beauty, Gentleness, Endurance



Year	Entries All Breeds	Distance in Miles	Test	Pounds Carried	Time Hrs. Min.	Prizes Awarded Maynesboro
1913	9	154	Continuous	180	30 40	1st. 3rd, 4th
1914	4	40	"	200	3 38	Stable Test
1918	2	162	"	200	31 5	Stable Test
1919	18	306	Five Days	200	51 26	1st. 3d, 4th
1920	27	306	"	245	52 47	2d. 5th
1921	17	310	"	245	49 4	1st. 3d, 5th
1922	22	300	"	225	45 20	4th
1923	23	300	"	225	45 0	1st. 6th

Winning U. S. Mounted Service Cup  
Registered Gen. S. B.; Am. S. B.; Arab S. B.  
At Stud Exportable duty free For Sale  
**MAYNESBORO ARABIAN STUD - Berlin, N.H., U.S.A.**



## Tilly Brooke 1:59

One of six famous trotters with a record better than two minutes.

All six horses were shod with Capewell Nails, as are practically all of the horses of the Grand Circuit.

In fact where the service is really important, and where much depends on the nails, horseshoers prefer The Capewell.

## THE CAPEWELL HORSE NAIL



Nothing like Capewell nails for shoeing horses for the ARMY SERVICE. There's economy and satisfaction in their use.

For many years the choice of the experts at home and abroad.

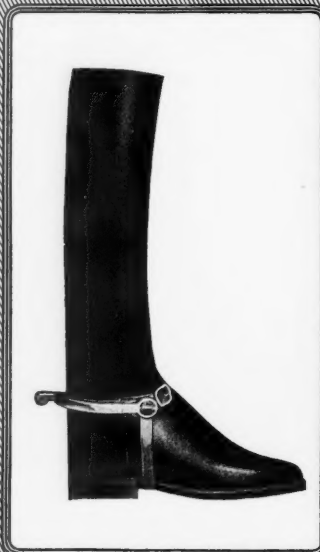
Look for the checked head trade mark. It stands for Quality.

**The Capewell Horse Nail Co.**  
Hartford, Conn.

LEADING HORSE NAIL MAKERS OF THE WORLD



**PEAL & Co.**  
**487 OXFORD ST.**  
**LONDON.**  
**ENGLAND.**



**MILITARY**  
**POLO**  
**HUNTING**  
**BOOTS**  
**SPURS**  
**WHIPS**  
**CROPS**  
**KIT BAGS**  
**&**  
**CASES**  
**REPRESENTATIVES**  
**ITINERARY**  
**IN U.S.A.**  
**SENT ON**  
**REQUEST**

**Representatives visit principal Cities and Army Stations.**  
**Itinerary sent on request.**

### **AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE**

"For Officers, Warrant Officers, ACTIVE AND RETIRED, and Field Clerks, of the United States Services". Application blanks may be obtained from U. S. Cavalry Association, or

#### **WRITE FOR PARTICULARS**

*(giving description of your car)*

If application sent, enclose \$5.00 Membership Fee to apply on premium. Coverage at cost.

#### **UNITED SERVICES AUTOMOBILE ASSOCIATION**

*(Formerly U. S. Army Auto Ins. Ass'n)*

**FORT SAM HOUSTON, TEXAS**

### **Frank J. Krupp**

Successor to

**Henry Schick & Co.**

**Army and Navy**  
**Uniforms**

**1421 F STREET NORTHWEST**

**Washington, D. C.**

**CIVILIAN DRESS A SPECIALTY**

### **Instructions in Learning Accurate Pistol Shooting Illustrated**

**Adopted by the U. S. Marine Corps, 1922**

Covers the fundamentals of pistol shooting in concise form and in the Shooters language; points on coaching men; technical description of the Colt's Automatic Pistol, caliber .45, Model of 1911 and a table of percentages for the quick and accurate recording of scores. Single copy, 50 cents.

Ten per cent reduction on ten copies; twenty per cent reduction on twenty-five copies; thirty per cent reduction on fifty copies.

Address your orders to

**GY.-SGT. JOHN M. THOMAS**

**Rifle Range, M.B., Parris Island, S. C.**